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THE AMERICAN.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 194. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884. PRICE, 6 CENTS.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE search for a Republican candidate for the presidency proceeds with much the same results. Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. BLAINE still lead all other candidates, the latter showing an unexpected strength in the strongly Republican states, while the former is more fortunate in communities like New York City, Chicago and the South, where a Republican majority is impossible. The New York State Convention has been watched more closely than any other in the country, and has been claimed by the friends of Mr. BLAINE for weeks past. As probably will be the case in the National Convention, it was found that neither Mr. ARTHUR'S friends nor those of Mr. BLAINE had a majority, and so the friends of Mr. EDMUNDS were ready to co-operate with the former in controlling the Convention. In fact the notion that there is a hard and fast line between the EDMUNDS movement and the President's following is a mistake, and one which will cease to find acceptance with observant people long before the Convention meets.

It is to the President's credit that he has not used his official position in any direct way to secure political support. He has made and has refused to make nominations, it is true, with reference to the preferences of his own faction of the party. But he has given no sanction to the officiousness of men in office at Washington, like Mr. FRANK HATTON and Mr. WALTER EVANS, who have been informing their subordinates throughout the country that they are expected to work for the return of ARTHUR delegates to the Chicago Convention. Mr. J. H. DUVAL, Collector of Internal Revenue in Western Virginia, brought these crooked proceedings into daylight by sending to Secretary FOLGER a letter of resignation, in which he declared that he could not retain office on the terms specified to him in a conversation he had with Mr. EVANS. President ARTHUR directed Mr. FOLGER to inform Mr. DUVAL that if this were the only reason for his resignation, he was at liberty to withdraw it. Acts like this place Mr. ARTHUR personally in a pleasant light, for we see no reason whatever to doubt their sincerity. But it cannot be said that the whole tenor of his administration has been of a character to strengthen the hold of the Republican party upon the suffrages of the people, or to make his own election to the presidency easy, in case he were nominated. The management of the Star Route prosecutions since he came into office as president, are now seen to have been in such glaring contrast to the straightforwardness and the probity of Mr. GARFIELD, that a most unpleasant impression has been created through the testimony collected by Mr. SPRINGER'S committee. These disclosures will be a heavy burden for any Republican candidate to carry, but they would prove especially heavy for the gentleman upon whom the blame must fall primarily.

THAT the Pennsylvania delegation will vote unanimously for Mr. BLAINE, on even the first ballot, no one can say with certainty. Mr. MATTHEW S. QUAY says "I think the delegates will fulfil their pledges unless the exigencies of the Republican party require them to take other action. The only thorough, iron-clad pledge taken by a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation is that they will not vote for BENJAMIN HARRISON of Indiana." This is a first-class notice for Senator HARRISON. Col. QUAY gives the Independent element in the National Convention its cue. He announces that the politician who represents machine methods and machine maxims, regards Mr. HARRISON as to him the most objectionable candidate in the field, and not the least dangerous. Whether this is the view of even a majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, may be ascertained before the tenth ballot at Chicago. Mr. QUAY may prove to be as poor a prophet in this case, as when he announced that his friends had control of the State Convention, *and demanded of Mr. Blaine's representatives a pledge that the delegates should accept* Mr. EDMUNDS *as their second choice.*

One of Mr. ARTHUR'S organs in New York City betrays a similar alarm at the mention of Mr. HARRISON'S name. It charges upon him two very serious offences. The first is that he was less acceptable to Republican audiences in that state in 1880, than was its particular friend Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. This is quite possible, and yet he may have been much more acceptable as a public speaker than ever was its other particular friend Mr. ARTHUR. Nor does the constitution of the United States specify popular oratory as a necessary qualification for the presidency. That Mr. HARRISON is a thorough business man, attends to his work as a legislator with quite Mr. GARFIELD'S zeal, and can make as good a speech as the average senator, are matters which admit of no dispute, and which probably will commend him as much to the popular regard as if he were a plausible railway attorney.

The other count in its indictment is that President GARFIELD "was driven nearly distracted by the persevering industry of Mr. HARRISON in seeking offices for his relatives." We happen to know that just two of Mr. HARRISON'S relatives hold offices under the United States Government, and that only one of them received his appointment from Mr. GARFIELD, or since Mr. HARRISON was elected to the United States Senate. One of these is his brother, the grandson of a President of the United States, who holds a small post-office position in Kentucky. We presume that an appointment of this kind is not in violation of the most exacting maxims of civil service reform. The other is Mr. HARRISON'S son, who on graduation from Lafayette College accepted an humble position in the Philadelphia Mint, at the suggestion of Dr. LINDERMAN, whose son was his classmate. By hard and steady work as an assay chemist, he has advanced slowly from one position in that department to another, until he has become chief assayer in the mint in Montana. These make up the sum of the instances of "nepotism" chargeable upon Mr. HARRISON. Let his unfriends make the most of them.

IT is threshing empty straw to debate who carried the Pennsylvania Convention. That it was one of a new sort is proved by the fact that two such men as Senators LEE and EMERY are among its selections for delegates-at-large. Nothing of that sort was in danger of occurring in 1880, or even in 1876. And when, at the call of the roll in Chicago, it further appears that the names of GROW, STEWART and BAYNE appear among the district delegates, the impression that Pennsylvania has turned over a new leaf will be deepened. Colonel QUAY may doubtless find friends in the delegation willing to give him a place as a substitute, if he should desire it, but he has not been chosen by the people; and Senator CAMERON, a portentous figure four years ago, has not even been suggested as a delegate. The freedom of the Convention was its chief and most remarkable feature, and in our opinion the result of its action was to the general advantage of the party, and not a factional or personal triumph.

A general complaint continues as to the dilatoriness of Congress in attention to the proper business of legislation, and its readiness to turn aside to anything that looks toward president-making. The friends of the House have been trying to find some earlier instance of an equal delay in its despatch of legislative business, and can discover only that in the spring of 1876, with a Democratic majority equally intent upon the presidency, public business was no farther advanced than it now is. No less than eleven measures have been declared by the House itself sufficiently important to be made the "special order" for specified days, and not one of these has received the action promised when the time came. A few minor bills have been passed, together with about half the appropriation bills; but such measures as the bill for the relief of American shipping, and the MACPHERSON bill to enable the national banks to maintain their circulation, lie upon the table, while the House wastes its time in voting money for pensions and public buildings.

On two important appropriation bills, there is every prospect of a disagreement between the House and the Senate. The action taken by the Senate in amending the Naval Appropriation bill we described last week. The House committee, to whom it was referred with its amendments, has reported a recommendation that these be not concurred in. A similar result has been reached with regard to the Post-office Appropriation bill,

which the Senate amended by increasing the amounts to something nearer Mr. GRESHAM'S requisitions. In both cases the Senate appears to be in the right. The larger sums are not in excess of what is needed to secure the efficiency of these two departments, and they certainly are not in excess of what the country can afford, even after the House has squandered millions upon ugly and useless architecture. There is no motive visible for the stingy votes of the House, unless it be a desire to manufacture a record for economy, which may be carried into the debates of the coming summer and fall. We think, however, that the House entirely misunderstands the temper of the American people. They are not mean to the extent of wanting their work done insufficiently, or of wanting to pay less than fair wages for it. They resent extravagance indeed, but they resent equally such two-penny economies as the Democrats have treated us to, as often as they got possession of the House.

Another subject of disagreement will be the bill for the redemption and recoinage of the trade-dollar. A Senate committee reports a recommendation for the restoration of the clause in the bill providing that the issue of these dollars, when recoined, shall take the place of the two millions a month now coined from bullion purchased by the government. The House struck out this clause on the motion of Mr. BLAND, of Missouri, the spokesman of the Silver interest. That interest will offer a decided resistance to the passage of the bill with this clause restored. But the interests of the whole country, the demands of public opinion especially at the great centres of business, and the consentaneous advice of the leading bi-metallists of Europe and America, should weigh with Congress in its favor.

THE Senate has passed a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy, designating the courts by which such cases are to be tried, and the conditions necessary to determine when bankruptcy has occurred, and providing the officials required to adjudicate under the direction of the courts. It is said to be on the lines of Judge LOWELL'S bill, but it differs from that in being much less explicit as to the method of procedure and the amount of proof required before the discharge of the insolvent debtor. It thus leaves a very large discretion in the hands of each district judge, which is objectionable chiefly because a discretion of this kind will cause great diversity in the modes of procedure, and especially as to the amount of satisfaction exacted of the debtor before his dismissal. These are the very points on which uniformity throughout the whole country is most desirable, so that creditors everywhere may know what to expect in dealing with debtors in remote parts of the country. But even as the bill stands, it is much preferable to the existing chaos of state laws, under which it is nearly impossible to ascertain anything, and exceedingly easy to defraud.

It is to be hoped that the House will find time to take up this and other measures of real importance before the weather grows too warm for a close attention to the public business. The lateness of the present spring is providential for the Democrats; but no one can tell how soon the thermometer may be at a height that will furnish excuses for short and badly attended sessions.

AFTER two days debate on his bill to reduce the tariff by twenty per cent., Mr. MORRISON proposed a temporary adjournment of debate, which was resumed on Tuesday last. It is said that the motive for the adjournment was found in a canvass of the majority which voted for the consideration of the bill. At least sixteen of the Democrats, who voted for consideration, will vote against the bill on its final passage, which will leave its friends in the minority by more than a dozen votes. In such circumstances delay was a very natural procedure, as in the most desperate situations it always is true that "something may turn up." Mr. MORRISON, Mr. HURD and Mr. CARLISLE are the MICAWBERS of current politics. Upon the shoulders of these three rests the burden of the measure, and only two of them know enough about this class of questions to make a really effective speech. For this reason Mr. CARLISLE has been obliged to promise to vacate the chair to make the last speech in advocacy of the passage of this measure.

On the Protectionists' side of the House, economic knowledge is more plentiful, and "eloquence is dog cheap" as it was among the Abolitionists. On Tuesday last Mr. MCKINLEY, of Ohio, made one of the most brilliant speeches of recent times in opposition to the bill. He submitted it to a merciless analysis, showing that its main tenor indicated no acquaintance with the nature of the problems its author undertook to solve, and that it could have had no other purpose than to provide the Democrats with a campaign cry. He especially insisted that it was un-American and un-patriotic, that its proposals were regarded with delighted attention by our commercial rivals across the Atlantic, and that Mr. CARLISLE'S election to the speakership had given so much satisfaction to English exporters, that they introduced "CARLISLE patterns" into the wares they sent over for American consumption. Mr. MCKINLEY'S points made so great an impression that free traders were heard to express the wish that some one on their side could make as good a speech in the bill's defence.

A PROPOSAL to repeal so much of the Statutes-at-large as establishes a four years' term of office in the various civil services of the United States, has been voted down in the House by one hundred and forty-six to ninety-one and fifteen Republicans voted with the majority. Indeed the proposition was received with scorn and laughter, and several Democrats opposed it distinctly on the ground that it would embarrass a Democratic president if they were so happy as to succeed in electing one. The responsibility for the defeat of this proposal does not rest entirely with the House. It is very largely with those associations which have put themselves forward as the organized expression of the national desire for Civil Service reform, and as the intelligent representative of its principles. When they had before Congress Mr. DORMAN B. EATON'S bill to establish their favorite nostrum, competitive examinations, they left no stone unturned to organize public opinion in favor of that measure, and brought every means to bear to impress the House and the Senate with the political peril they would incur in defeating it. But when it is a question of abolishing the most objectionable feature in the Legislation which controls the public service, and that which does the most to convert our officials into political tools,—as was indeed the intention of its authors,—these associations manage to "roar as gently as a sucking dove." A few languid petitions are transmitted to Congress, just enough to clear the conscience of their authors and to advertise the politicians of their entire safety in doing as they please. The difference between this line of action and that formerly taken, shows which proposal lies nearest to the hearts of those who call themselves Civil Service Reformers.

THE unfriends of Governor MURRAY in Utah, that is to say the Church of the Latter Day Saints, will not derive much comfort from the way in which the House has treated the charges brought against the governor by Mr. WHITE of Kentucky. Mr. SPRINGER'S committee had the matter under consideration, but dismissed it after hearing testimony as to Mr. MURRAY'S character from Mr. CARLISLE and other gentlemen who know him well. Testimony of this kind from political opponents cannot fail to weigh heavily with both Congress and the country. But it did not satisfy Mr. WHITE, who took the opportunity of a debate on an entirely different subject to assail Mr. SPRINGER, his committee and Mr. CARLISLE. The Speaker seems to have thought it best to allow Mr. WHITE to say what he pleased, without inflicting upon him any penalties for his grossly improper language; nor did Mr. SPRINGER condescend to reply. There the matter was dropped. This result will be especially disappointing to the Saints, as they had counted greatly on the party hostility of the Democrats to Governor MURRAY, and had been patronizing that party in every way possible, with a view to getting rid of him.

THE House has passed a bill to establish a bureau for the collection of statistics on the subject of wages and labor. The bureau is instructed, among other things, to report as to the influence of the hours of labor upon the character of the laborer and the quality of his work, and as to the effect of the importation of laborers by American capitalists. The establishment of such a bureau has a double significance. It is an opportunity for some man of ability and trustworthiness to render a really great service to the country, such as Colonel CARROLL D. WRIGHT has rendered to the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the management of its bureau of labor statistics. We are confident that a careful collection of the facts as to the rewards of labor in different parts of the country would furnish an unanswerable argument for the protective system. It would show,—as indeed has already been shown by a partial collection of such figures in the bureau of agriculture,—that labor is best rewarded and the value of land the highest, wherever a variety of employments, manufactures as well as agriculture, exists in the same neighborhood. It would show that the condition of the working classes in America is indisputably better than that of the same classes in Europe, after every

allowance has been made for the higher cost of a very few articles which they use. It also would exhibit the spread of manufactures under our tariff into the agricultural districts of the country, which far out-runs the growth of manufactures in the regions in which they have been long established.

Not less important is this step as leading on to an ampler recognition of our national industries in the organization of the national government. The time can not be far distant when a minister of agriculture, forests and mines, and another of manufactures and commerce, will have seats in the president's cabinet, as similar officials sit in nearly every ministry on the continent of Europe.

THE legislature of New Jersey has adjourned after one of the most important and fruitful sessions in the history of the state. The Republicans had control of the Senate and the Democrats of the Assembly; and it is claimed that to the former is due a lion's share of the credit. But much may be said in praise of Governor ABBETT, who pressed important measures upon the attention of the legislature by messages and otherwise. A bill was passed securing to the colored people of the state all those civil rights that had been guaranteed them by acts of congress which the Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional. The contract system was abolished in the prisons of the state. Above all the taxation system of the commonwealth was completely remodelled, so as to relieve its people of that pressure of direct taxation upon land and other property, which had plunged several of the municipalities into bankruptcy and brought others to the verge of it. For the future the railroads and other corporations of the state will bear their fair share of the public burdens. This result is a matter for general congratulation, for if even New Jersey has emancipated herself from railroad domination, it is impossible that that kind of corporate tyranny should perpetuate itself in any other commonwealth.

THANKS to the political blunders of Mr. ARTHUR'S administration, Virginia presents one of the most difficult of the problems before the managers of the Republican party. At present there are three parties in the state which may claim representation at Chicago. There is the regular Republican party led by Mr. DEZENDORF, uncontaminated by repudiation, and entitled to the amplest recognition for its faithfulness to Republican principles in the absence of that federal patronage which holds together the Republican party in the South. There is also the larger section of the Republican party, which formed an alliance with Mr. MAHONE, and shared in his defeat, and which has not a ray either of principle or of success left it. Lastly there is Mr. MAHONE and his Readjusters, who have been recognized as good Republicans by Mr. ARTHUR, Mr. CHANDLER, and the congressional Republican committee. The two latter will pool their issues and elect a common delegation to Chicago, while Mr. DEZENDORF'S friends will send a full delegation also. The Republican party at large have nothing whatever to gain by recognizing Mr. MAHONE. He has lost his hold upon Virginia through the adoption of his own base principles by the Democrats of that state, and perhaps through the terrorism exercised upon his colored following. But the party has a great deal to lose by admitting a MAHONE delegation to seats in the Convention. There are many Republicans in the Northern states, who cannot conceive of a Republican party large enough to contain both themselves and Mr. MAHONE, and who do not mean to be found in such company. Should the nomination at Chicago be decided by a close vote, as seems far from unlikely, and a candidate be given to the party by the votes of men who supported Mr. HANCOCK and Mr. ENGLISH four years ago, who have not altered in a single principle since that date, and who cannot subscribe to the repeated declarations of the Republican party in the matter of maintaining good faith with public creditors, then the dissatisfied element will have a very strong case if they should repudiate the nomination.

The new secretary of the National Committee sent to the chairmen of both the Republican state committees his circulars asking for list of delegates elected. At this recognition of Mr. DEZENDORF'S friends, Mr. MAHONE has felt free to be greatly offended. But Mr. DEZENDORF and his friends are the only successors of the organization which cast the vote of Virginia at Chicago four years ago; and unless the Republican managers have lost their heads, they will cast the vote of Virginia this year also.

A NOTABLE reform in the working of the jury system has taken place in Cincinnati since the riot. Of late the juries have been made up of the most solid and respectable elements of society, and the proportion of acquittals has been very small indeed. There is reason to fear that this will only last while the influence of the terror continues; and the public is discussing the methods necessary to make it permanent. One proposal is to abolish the juror's fee of two dollars and a half a day, and require a gratuitous service. The fee is an inducement to an idle and worthless class of persons to accept service on the jury, while it is no inducement whatever to that class of citizens whose service is most desirable. At any rate, if it is to be continued, the fee should be adjusted in each case to the value of the juror's time, and those who would earn a larger sum by attending to their proper business, should receive that sum from the state. Another change needed is the abolition of the exemption of those who have formed an opinion on the merits of the case, from reading the reports of it in the newspapers. This exemption tends to secure the presence on the jury of the least intelligent class of persons, while it gives even conscientious people an excuse for not performing this duty to the community.

That the Cincinnati juries have been of a very low order is shown by the testimony of one of those who served in the Berner case, and who rendered the famous verdict of manslaughter. He declares that in that case there was no open discussion of its merits whatever; that the time between the ballots was employed by the majority in gambling for money, and by the rest in whispered conferences; that the votes cast in ballots were misreported by the foremen; and that the whole jury was not agreed upon the verdict rendered. We have heard from a juryman employed in a civil case in this city an account of transactions in the jury-room hardly less scandalous than this.

In South Carolina the jury system has broken down, so far as concerns the attempts to punish the most heinous and the best proven offences against the United States election laws. A single conviction was secured, and then every other resulted in a mis-trial, until the district attorney satisfied himself that he was only wasting the time of the court in proceeding farther. In our judgment he made a mistake in not pressing every case to a trial. It would have been a punishment of the community which tolerates these outrages, if he had summoned as large a number as possible of its citizens to serve on these juries, and had thrown upon each panel in turn the responsibility of refusing a verdict in accordance with the oath they had taken. There are communities, such as Sicily, in which this would have been entirely useless. But no Southern state has sunk to that level; and we are not surprised to be told that a great feeling of relief pervades society in South Carolina, since these election cases were struck from the docket.

THERE are frequent denials from the friends of Prohibition that High License has accomplished anything to diminish the evils of the liquor traffic. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON of Chicago who denounced the theatres of that city from his pulpit with so much vigor, is equally emphatic in his condemnation of anything that comes short of Prohibition. Yet his own Presbytery has adopted unanimously a report which exhibits the good results of high license, and extols the work of the Citizens' League. One pastor wrote that the one thousand dollars license fee in his town reduced the number of saloons from one hundred and seven to thirty-three, and that the laws were enforced. Another wrote that high license reduced the saloons from sixteen to five.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* is apparently on the way to justify our admonitions to Republicans not to depend very much upon a split in the Democratic ranks on the Tariff issue. Mr. WATTERSON shows by a recent utterance, the force of the feeling behind him that the Democracy must first win, and then tinker the Tariff, or strive for Free Trade. The language we refer to is this, from a late issue of the *C.-J.*:

> If Mr. RANDALL or Mr. PAYNE should be nominated on the Ohio or the Pennsylvania platform, we should support him. If the ticket should be PAYNE and RANDALL, or RANDALL and PAYNE, we should support that. There is just one justification, and only one, which we could plead for a temporary suspension of the issue between Protection and Revenue Reform, which is irrepressible, and that is the need, as between the Republican and Democratic parties, of a change of parties solely for the sake of change, involving as it would a determination of the question, whether, under our peculiar system, the people can or can not, in the ordinary course of election and by civic process, remove at their pleasure a great political organization long intrenched in power.

What does this mean but a readiness to suspend the economic contest

until after the election, and a willingness to fight for "a change" rather than "revenue reform"? Such a suggestion might well come from Mr. TILDEN, and when it comes from Mr. WATTERSON it emphasises the unlikelihood that any Democratic strength will be wasted in November. Republican success will be insured by the best and wisest nomination in June,—and not otherwise.

THE prospects of great advantages to America from closer intercourse with the people of our sister republic Mexico, are somewhat dimmed by the latest intelligence from that country. In one province we hear of a general uprising against foreigners and especially Americans. In another locality a couple of innocent Italians disguised as Turks, who entered the country from the United States as peddlers, have been set upon and one of them murdered by lassoing down a precipice. The national government has driven the mercantile community of all nationalities into a kind of revolt by outrageous measures of taxation, and has imposed taxes which the railroads resist as a violation of their charters. The protection of our government is invoked for the rights and property of American citizens, and our minister telegraphs that he finds it impossible to protect either. This kind of intelligence should have its influence with the House of Representatives, when it is asked to give effect to the Reciprocity Treaty by legislation.

SOME of the French newspapers seem disposed to claim for their own country the doubtful credit of being the basis of operations for the Irishmen who are engaged in the dynamite conspiracies, and thus to relieve America of any responsibility on this head. The law-officers of the English Crown, however, insist that the dynamite discovered is of American manufacture, and that it was imported by way of Southampton. The matter is altogether uncertain, for this would not be the first time in which English detectives were entirely misled by superficial indications. It would require but little longheadedness on the part of the conspirators to enable them to discern the advantage of creating the impression that America is their base of operation. The Irish in America are a subject of wide-spread apprehension in England, and something would be gained by making the English believe that they were widely enlisted in dynamite conspiracies, which they are not. At the same time this belief would divert attention from their operations in France or perhaps in London itself,—the most suitable location for operations of this sort. There is an inherent improbability in the supposition that these worthies would risk their lives in transporting a dangerous explosive across the Atlantic, and in getting it through the English custom-houses, when they easily could manufacture it in the vicinity in which they intended to employ it. It is not impossible that they did carry to England from America the inexplosive materials of which dynamite is compounded, in order to avoid the suspicion that might be excited by their purchase in England.

The English papers are disposed to take higher ground with reference to American responsibility in this matter, than the papers on our side of the Atlantic are ready to concede. One of them even says that if our government has no evidence as to the existence of these conspiracies in America, it is its business to find it. If we were to take a lesson from the English government of Ireland, we even might go a step farther and make it. The American case could not be better stated than what is done by *The Saturday Review*, which never has been noted for its friendliness for this country. It says:—

> "To suppose the American Government would undertake the task of suppressing Irish agitators would be simply asking it to do what the English Government steadily refused to do. MAZZINI, who defended political assassination as heartily as any Irishman, and did his best to practice it, was sheltered in England for many years, though it was known that he was continually engaged in conspiracy. HERZEN published his inflammatory *Kolokol* in London, and no request for its suppression was even listened to. Before the American Government can act, it must be shown that the Irish agitators have committed an actual offence going beyond the general incentives to crime. Evidence to that effect has never yet been forthcoming."

RECENT visitors from England report that affairs, both political and commercial, are in a very unsettled condition in that country. Disasters in both fields have caused a distinct decline of hopefulness and mutual confidence. There is a disposition to shrink from entering upon large enterprises, and a readiness to expect calamities from any quarter. The distress among workmen of several kinds is very extensive, and the collisions of interest between capital and labor are more embittered than for many years past. This is a natural result of the thoroughly artificial position, into which the commercial policy of the nation has brought it. The rise of any country to a higher level of industrial independence inflicts severe injuries upon English welfare, which is so constructed as to be incapable of co-existing with the welfare of other nations. England, however, contains within herself elements of moral and material strength sufficient to enable her to survive the worst disasters within the range of possibility. She must cease sooner or later to assert herself as the commercial mistress of the world, but she will not cease under any changes to occupy a front rank as a great and self-reliant country. She may lose the colonies and dependencies, whose possession makes home government so difficult. She will see Ireland liberated from an alien rule, and yet not annexed to the United States. But within the bounds of Great Britain there lie such heritages of the past and such energies of the present, as justify the high confidence of her friends in her destiny.

THE earthquake which shook the west coast of England on Tuesday last, was by no means so severe as some that have occurred in historic times. But earthquakes are doubly dangerous in a country of lofty structures,—church-spires and factory-chimneys,—such as have been built all over England. They are the more terrible because they are suggested of the possibility of greater convulsions in the near future. England lies on a line between two great volcanic centres,—Iceland and the central Mediterranean. The number of these disturbances recorded in her history is great enough to show that she enjoys no such exemption as has been accorded to a few favored spots on the earth's surface, notably to the Appalachian system.

THE fact that the Pope has been conducting some negotiations with the French government has set the newsmongers to talking once more of a withdrawal of the papal court from Rome, and its finding refuge in France is suggested. What the Pope would gain by exchanging Italy for France, is not apparent. Certainly nothing that would compensate him for the trouble, the expense, and the loss of prestige consequent upon his withdrawal from the Eternal City. France is far more uncompromising in its hostility to the Church of Rome than is Italy. It has done to the Church all the offensive things, whose doing constitutes King HUMBERT'S offence. It would give no guarantees of the spiritual independence of the papal see, that Italy is not ready to offer, and has not offered.

If the Pope is to leave Rome, it must be for some more Catholic community than Italy. Such communities are scarce now. Even Belgium is far from feeling toward the Roman Catholic Church as she did fifty years ago, when to be a devout Catholic was the first point of Belgian patriotism. The same is true, though in a less degree, of Ireland; and then Ireland has not the control of her own destinies. We see no spot on the map of Europe that would serve except Malta, where the people are Catholics to a degree that makes them restive under a Protestant government, and would welcome with joy their transfer to the jurisdiction of the Papacy. It might be worth while for England to hand the island over to the Pope, or even for Italy to buy it for him.

THE town of Shendy lies on the Nile, midway between Berber and Khartoum. At Khartoum Colonel GORDON is shut up with a force which can make no headway against the Soudanese, and is coming to the conclusion that the place must be evacuated. The surrender of Berber is daily expected at Cairo. At Shendy the Soudanese have cut to pieces two thousand men, women and children, who left Khartoum against Colonel GORDON'S advice and tried to make their escape to Berber. This is the situation on the Nile, and is clear enough. It is the situation in Downing Street that is puzzling. The talk of the ministry, when they venture to speak at all, is of evacuating Egypt at the earliest date consistent with their undertaking to restore order to the government and to the finances of the country. Why they sent Colonel GORDON into the Soudan at all, is the mystery. Perhaps they expected him to work miracles. They certainly have sent him "a warfaring at his own charges" for the most part, for they gave him no army, and they are taking no steps to send him any assistance in his present straits. Should the Soudanese make short work of him and his handful of men, as seems not unlikely, then the GLADSTONE government will receive a blow from which it never will rally.

[*See "News Summary," page 46.*]

FUTURE FINANCE.

SUBSTANTIALLY, there has been no change in the situation, since we last pointed out in these columns the almost perfect certainty that a policy of utilizing the national surplus must follow the present period of finance. There are still alternatives, but they are the same as presented themselves and were considered months ago: to squander our income, to abandon Protection, or to release from tax the manufacture of whisky. The first and second of these are not worth discussion, but we do not mean to ignore the fact that some Protectionists think the third plan the easiest and plainest road out of the difficulty. Judge KELLEY in his very cogent speech, some weeks ago, pressed this with all the arguments at his command,—his strongest being that the repeal of the tax on spirits would take off from the alcohol used in the arts a very serious present burden.

But any Protectionist who wants to take this road of "repealing all the internal revenue taxes," and "wiping out the war system, altogether," as the correct and most direct, must be confronted with facts which seem to THE AMERICAN not only highly important, but actually controlling. If we repeal the whole of the internal revenue taxes, we stop the reduction of the national debt, for there will be no surplus with which to continue reduction. To abolish the system, now, with the purpose of setting it up again in 1891, when the 4½ per cents. become payable, is certainly not reasonable, and therefore abolition now (or in two years, when the present payable bonds shall be extinguished), would mean, really, an abandonment of debt reduction. This the country does not, and will not, consent to.

More than this, however, the feeling of the country, and especially of those voters who sustain steadily the Republican party and the policy of Protection, is against the release of liquors from the internal tax. And we find evidence in the Free Trade papers of the alacrity with which they expect to assail the Protectionist column in flank, when its leaders shall propose to maintain duties on imports and abolish taxation on whisky. Seeing that Judge KELLEY and Mr. RANDALL agree on this plan, they take it for granted that Protectionists generally have settled upon it and they await the contest on that line very cheerfully,—as well they may. When the friends of Protection shall be obliged to say to the country that they will not consider any other element in the problem, nor any other interest, or opinion, or view, but will simply demand the support of their own policy, regardless of all related considerations, they will be taking ground where they will fight at disadvantage. Protection is strong because it is national, because it does protect, because it supports and develops the temperate, diligent industries of the land, because it is conservative and not wasteful; and therefore it is bound to aid and not sacrifice its home allies. If it should say to the country that the tax on spirits, now smoothly and easily collected from luxury and vice, and yielding an enormous and sure revenue, must be abolished in the face of all arguments to the contrary, it would say what a great multitude of temperate, thoughtful, and industrious people will at once resent.

Nor do we speak without authority. There is much evidence how this very practical question strikes the American people when it is practically put to them. It can be successfully debated only on one side. Quite recently, Colonel THEODORE LYMAN, who represents in Congress the Ninth District of Massachusetts, took means to locally test this matter for himself. He sent to the manufacturers of his district a circular, asking two questions about the tariff, and a third question as follows:

> Third—In view of the apparent necessity of reducing the national revenue about one hundred million dollars, or of distributing that amount as a surplus, what measure do you advise? Especially do you prefer to cut down the tariff on imports or to do away with the internal revenue from tobacco and from alcoholic liquors, or to distribute the surplus for public education, river and harbor improvements, the payment of State expenses or other similar purposes?

In the replies to this question, one-sixth, only, of the whole number consented to the abolition of the liquor and tobacco taxes. Twenty-four answers demanded the retention of both, and one other the retention of the former. Twenty-three said "distribute the surplus for education or internal improvements, or both;" two said "utilize the surplus in relief of State and town taxes;" and three others said "use it to pay off the national debt." There were, it must be added, no less than thirteen who proposed the repeal of the duties on sugar, and the payment of a bounty to domestic producers of that article; but as Mr. LYMAN was suggesting a reduction of one hundred millions, (or a new use of that sum,) even the removal of the sugar duty, forty-two millions, would not serve. Twelve others proposed "to put all raw materials on the free list;" but as there are now very few actual "raw materials" paying a duty, this would not make any serious change in the revenue. Altogether, the replies to Mr. LYMAN were strongly in one direction,—*i. e.*, against the liquor tax repeal,—and they came, it must be remembered, *from manufacturers*, who are usually more anxious than the average of the people to preserve the tariff system.

The passage of the BLAIR educational bill through Congress was evidence in another quarter of the general tendency of the popular feeling. It appropriates a very large sum of money, directly from the national treasury, to do work which heretofore, when it has been performed at all, has fallen entirely upon the State and local treasuries. It is a true measure of relief, a simple and direct step to utilize and apply the national surplus for the people's benefit.

COLLEGES IN CITIES.

THE University of Edinburgh, which is celebrating its third centenary, is by no means the oldest of the Scottish universities, but it has points of interest for Americans which belong to no other. Glasgow and Saint Andrews were university towns before any such institution was established at the old capital of Scotland. Edinburgh University owes its existence to municipal initiative. Courtly historians have tried to trace its endowments to Queen MARY, but the investigations of Sir ALEXANDER GRANT show that the Queen rather hindered than helped in its establishment, and that the Town Council were the true founders. Their action was but one of the many indications of the immense interest in education, which was awakened by the Reformation. LUTHER worked as hard for the extension and reform of the school system of Germany as for the reform of doctrine and worship in the churches. All the Reformers followed in his footsteps, and none more vigorously than JOHN KNOX, who next to LUTHER, was the broadest-minded and most genial of them all, even Bishop HUGH LATIMER not excepted. To him Scotland owes the system of parochial schools, which has converted the most backward and unenlightened country of Europe into the most progressive and intelligent. To him and to his disciples the Scottish universities owed the infusion of new life and energy and the maintenance of that democratic character which has distinguished them from aristocratic Oxford and Cambridge. The first declarations of the Scottish General Assembly showed that they contemplated an endowed system of universities in the towns of the kingdom, which would have been even more extensive than what Scotland actually achieved.

Another point of especial interest is in the fact that the University of Edinburgh furnishes the evidence that an institution of this kind may give character to the city in which it was planted. When the two British kingdoms were united under one Parliament of Great Britain, and the Scottish Parliament ceased to sit, it was feared that "Auld Reekie" was shorn of all her glories, and that she would sink to the level of an English provincial town. From this fate she was saved by the possession of a university and the proud interest her people took in it. This gave her a distinct literary and social existence, which no English town but Oxford and Cambridge possessed; and even they were too limited in the extent of their interests, and too dependent upon London, to come into comparison with Edinburgh in this respect. The brilliant literary succession begun by the ROBERTSONS and MACKENZIES of last century, and continued by SCOTT and WILSON in our own, has given the old town a lively regard in the minds of many, who have no associations with all that was abolished by the Act of Union in 1714. Literature, Science, and Philosophy have made their home under the shadow of the Castle Rock, as in no other large city of Europe since the Academy ceased to give tone to the thought of Florence. Edinburgh shows what a great institution of learning may do for a city that gives it a worthy support and looks to it for "Light and Leading."

Indeed no city can be said to hold anything but a low rank in the municipal sisterhood that has no such institution in its midst. Our American cities are beginning to perceive the importance of this, and there is hardly one of them that has not taken steps in the direction. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Milwaukee, aspire to the rank of university cities, and generous endowments have been given in nearly all of them for this purpose. The notion that a country town is the proper site for

such an institution, is one that the settlers of New England imported from England. The learned men among them were for the most part graduates of half-Puritan Cambridge, and they set the fashion of establishing college towns like it. It was Columbia College and the University of Pennsylvania that broke this English tradition in America, and reverted to the far more suitable plan of blending civic and collegiate life, as in Scotland and in many parts of the continent of Europe. This arrangement seems to commend itself to the practical sense of the American people. We think a belief is spreading that the city college is capable of rendering greater collateral services to society and of furnishing the most appropriate atmosphere for the training of young men, who are looking forward to life in our great cities.

It is true that the change brings loss as well as gains. A far more vigorous college life is developed in the comparative isolation of the collegiate town. The attachments formed are more intense, and in later life frequently are employed in promoting political and other ambitions. But the gains are greater. The teaching force of the city university is less distracted from its proper work, by the necessity of maintaining a moral discipline over the lives of the students. No college faculty ever did or could put itself *in loco parentis*. When it assumes the right to exercise a supervision over the youth entrusted to it, as close and thorough as the ordinary father exercises over his sons at home, it is charged with playing the spy. The significance of that charge is that the artificial relation cannot supersede the natural one, and that the pupil thinks of the professor far more as a magistrate than as a parent. This impossibility the city university does not undertake. It finds its pupils in the homes of the community in which it is placed. It removes them from those homes for only the brief period of each day that is required for study and for exercise. The intercourse of student and professor in all that relates to college work, is as intimate as under any system, often more intimate than is possible under any other. But the professor is not distracted by undertaking impossibilities outside his proper sphere as a man of science and a teacher. And the parent is not misled into supposing that his boy is cared for in just the way he would be at home.

The present centenary has a farther interest in that the University of Edinburgh is the direct progenitor of the medical schools of America. The medical department of the College of Philadelphia (now the University of Pennsylvania) was the first important school of medicine in this country, and that from which the others took their initiative. It was founded in 1765 by Dr. JOHN MORGAN, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, whose graduation thesis in the one city and his inaugural address in the other, followed closely upon each other. In the latter he announces the beginning of the differentiation of the physician's function from that of the druggist. He will attend and prescribe; but he will not furnish medicines. The innovation thus begun is not yet completely established in the more thinly settled parts of our country. His announcement of it shows that the time had come for the proper establishment of a scientific practice of medicine in America, and the new medical school made the use of a class of scientific practicioners possible.

WEEKLY NOTES.

IT is curious how little is known in this country concerning the progress of work on the Panama Canal, and how little interest is apparently taken amongst us upon a subject of so great importance. Recently, the *Record*, of this city, has published an interview with a Philadelphian who has been engaged for a year in the dredging operation on the canal. He says, that there is no lack of money to carry on the work, one thing only being more plentiful—and that is death. Men die like the leaves in autumn. Only the Italians appear to live. There are now 15,000 men at work on the canal, mostly negroes from Jamaica and the French West Indies. These negroes are brought over in droves as fast as those at work die, and not two-thirds of the 15,000 laborers now at work will be alive a year from now. Five thousand died during the past three months; but the large pay tempts men to brave all the danger.

THE full text of the statements presented to the Ways and Means Committee, by Mr. BOUTELLE, of Maine, concerning the cutting of trees in Maine, has been sent us from Washington. It presents some interesting facts, which we should like to reproduce at length, did our space permit: but the statements generally are not materially different from the summary given,—by newspaper report,—and reproduced in THE AMERICAN two weeks ago. Mr. BOUTELLE said that the timber land owners exercise care as to the trees which are selected for cutting. "Some of the most experienced woodsmen are sent through the woods, and they select the trees, here and there, which are ripe, and of a proper growth; and they choose, also, with a view of being able to fell them in such a position as to do least harm to the undergrowth. In Maine, spruce reproduces itself in about twenty years, and the timber land owners there may be called an independent association of arboriculture. There are no people in the world more particularly interested, or who are doing more, absolutely and directly, than they, for the preservation and cultivation of forests."

We quote with some appreciation this further paragraph from Mr. BOUTELLE'S statement:

"I may say, in that connection, also, that so far as preserving the forests for the purpose of regulating the atmosphere or preventing floods, which cause so much disaster, is concerned, it is very difficult for our people in Maine to understand the special advantage to be derived from stopping the cutting of timber on the Maine side of the St. John, while stimulating the cutting on the New Brunswick side. Just what beneficial effect this would have in preventing floods in the river we are not able to perceive."

THE report of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department shows the extent of the operations in this country of counterfeiters of foreign money. Counterfeits of the paper money of Canada, Cuba, Brazil, Bolivia, and Chili, of denominations varying from twenty-five cents to twenty-five dollars, have been made here in large amounts and exported to those countries. In Philadelphia a gang of counterfeiters were arrested and their implements were seized. But as soon as it was discovered that they were engaged in counterfeiting Brazilian money, they were released, and their implements were returned to them. This disgraceful state of things calls loudly for remedy, and the bill before Congress making it a penal offence to counterfeit here the money of other nations ought to be promptly passed.

Señor J. G. DO AMIRAL VALENTE, the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires in this country, says, in a recent letter, that "the detection and conviction of counterfeiters engaged in imitating the American money have largely driven them from that business, and they have taken up that of making counterfeits 'for the export trade;' while, in consequence of their impunity from punishment, in the absence of a penal law, counterfeiters from other countries are flocking to New York, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the United States, to establish their nefarious business and prey upon Brazil and other friendly nations."

The Million is a weekly journal recently established at Des Moines Iowa, to advocate Free Trade, and edited by Mr. H. J. PHILPOTT, who is Secretary of the Iowa Free Trade League. For contributors it announces Mr. WELLS, Mr. BEECHER, Mr. WATTERSON, Professors SUMNER and PERRY, and several others, remarking that "these are the men that have stirred up the stagnant pool of politics within the last ten years,"—an intended compliment, doubtless. *The Million* impresses us as very spirited and very positive, if not extremely dignified; it is fiercely offensive to all who favor American manufactures, and apparently regards production of goods in this country as a misdemeanor, if not a felony. The vote against consideration of the MORRISON bill it considers as "an infamous attempt to gag the reformers," and as to the vote to restore the old duty on wool it remarks that "a more cheeky exhibition of selfishness has seldom been seen;" and while the manufacturers of nails are "a greedy monopoly," it has the profoundest regard for "the tax, ridden farmers of this country." This last feature leads us to inquire whether it is thought, in Iowa, either by Mr. PHILPOTT or any other political economist of high rank, that it would help "the tax-ridden farmers" to break down the manufacturing industries of the country by the freer importation of foreign-made goods; and if so, whether it expects that raising wheat will be more profitable when the labor now employed in manufacturing is engaged in farming, and when consequently the market for wheat, curtailed at home, must be more than ever sought abroad? If any farmer in Iowa wishes to increase the competition in wheat raising, and diminish the home market for wheat using, we recommend him to subscribe for the Des Moines *Million* at once, and feed to fullness on the utterances of Messrs. PHILPOTT, SUMNER, SHEARMAN, and WATTERSON.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, in reviewing Lord Chief-Justice COLERIDGE'S remarks in sentencing Mr. EDMUND YATES for libel, objects to his expression of a dramatic surprise that any man's mind should feel a pleasure in feeding on the sort of food with which "society journalism" is filled. It thinks the interest in small details about distinguished people perfectly legitimate and natural, while it makes no apology for libelous statements. And it reminds the Chief-Justice that there others than journalists who deal in small personalities. "There are few more brilliant *raconteurs* alive than the Lord Chief-Justice himself. Yet if Lord COLERIDGE were in all severity to apply his own canon as judge to his own conversation in society, is it certain that it would all escape condemnation? The Lord Chief-Justice recently returned from across the Atlantic. He has brought back with him a vast fund of anecdote, a great store of observations on men and things. But let him ask himself seriously whether in society he has delivered himself more commonly of profound observations, inspired by 'high aim and real public usefulness'—say on the workings of Democratic institutions in the United States—or whether the staple of his talk has not been precisely such personalities—better told, no doubt, and of a higher order, but the same in essence—as those on which he pronounces so severe a sentence in the court of law."

Mr. FELIX ADLER, the eloquent preacher of the Society for Ethical Culture in New York, has made a proposal which looks to an application of the co-operative principle to house-keeping, and which has drawn upon him the criticism of some of our contemporaries. In view of the fact that even the well-to-do classes in New York City are coming to live more and more in apartments rather than houses, he proposes that the group of families under the same roof shall establish common kitchens, common nurseries, and common libraries or reading rooms. It is objected to the proposal that it contemplates a diminution of the amount and influence of home life, and substitutes something like FOURIER'S phalanstery for the American home. We do not see that this is at all involved in the proposal. The family in such an apartment-house might retain its separate parlor and dining-room, as well as sleeping rooms, and yet possess a share in a common kitchen and common library. If instead of a common nursery, which is as good as impossible, Mr. ADLER had said a common play-room, his proposal would have been eminently reasonable. Common play-grounds children of different families already resort to. The establishment of common kitchens would remove from the home a disturbing and alien element, which interferes with its highest uses and enjoyments. Even families which live in separate houses, and communities which have no use for the apartment system, will yet be obliged to resort to some plan which will transfer the preparation of food to intelligent experts outside the house.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THREE universities of the second rank are the direct result of the Protestant Reformation which swept like a breath of fresh air through the heart of Europe in the sixteenth century; and all three have exerted a characteristic and powerful influence, which is associated with the very names of Prussia, Holland, and Scotland. The University of Königsberg, established in the year 1544, has been made illustrious by the philosophy of Kant; the University of Leyden, established in 1575 as a reward for brave fights against Spaniards and Catholics, has had Boerhaave; and the University of Edinburgh, which has just celebrated its ter-centenary jubilee, used to be the resort of students not only from England and the United States, but also from continental Europe. It is not a mere accident that Niebuhr, the historian of Rome, Thomas Carlyle, Charles Darwin, and Lord Palmerston have studied in a university which had William Robertson and Sir David Brewster among its principals, Dugald Stewart, Thomas Chalmers, John Stuart Blackie, Sir William Hamilton, and Sir Robert Christison among its professors.

Readers interested in Scotch learning or the history of a struggling university, will find Sir Alexander Grant's "Story of the University of Edinburgh," a veritable store-house of facts well sifted down, and a treasure of trained candor well applied to a topic which is ever near and dear to the heart and mind of the true scholar. Of course, Edinburgh has passed through crises and fights not unlike those of Leyden and Königsberg. But Sir Alexander Grant, favorably known by his work on Aristotle, tells the story with so proper a respect for the acts and facts of history that university people, whether teachers or managers, cannot possibly read it without comfort, delight and profit,—comfort, because it will appear that the petty fights of our humblest colleges have raged far more terribly in Edinburgh; delight, because Sir Alexander Grant's volumes deal with strong men throughout; and profit, because he shows that there is no royal road to the successful operation of a true and honest university, and that money does not make learning.

The Scotch universities have been compared with German rather than with English or American universities. But they are altogether unique in the republic of learning. The English universities are the natural gate through which young men enter upon the study of the learned professions, especially law. The Scotch universities on the other hand are resorted to by young men and boys who do not care for a degree, but wish to acquire a maximum of learning in a minimum of time, and without any formality. The arts' faculty of Edinburgh had 11,873 matriculations from 1844 to 1863, and conferred but 250 degrees; from 1864 to 1883 the 15,892 matriculations in the same faculty led to but 1,400 degrees. To-day, not one Edinburgh student out of five intends to carry a degree home. The humblest American college cannot be more generous in admitting students, than are the Scotch universities. A young man admitted to a German university in the ordinary way would find it very unprofitable to attend the arts' department of the Scotch university, where the rudiments of the Greek grammar and Latin prosody have to be taught, and history receives hardly any attention.

In the university of Edinburgh there is one professor to nearly a hundred students, the number of professors being less than forty, while the number of students is about 3,500. Nevertheless the faculty includes such illustrious names as William Y. Sellar, who has written the history of the Latin classics; A. Campbell Fraser, who has edited and interpreted Berkeley; and David Masson, who has written the history of Milton's life and time. Nor are these glories due to the famous university act of 1858, which gave the Scotch universities their autonomy. In the past, the faculty of Edinburgh has included John Wilson, the Christopher North of Blackwood's Magazine; James D. Forbes, who was first in demonstrating the polarization of heat; Hugh Blair, who taught rhetoric and kept a carriage; William E. Aytoun, the worthy predecessor of David Masson; the three Monros, famous in the annals of anatomy; Joseph Black, great among the founders of modern chemistry; William Cullen, who called man an "animated nervous frame," and introduced the new class of *neuroses;* Sir James Y. Simpson, the first to apply chloroform and ether in European surgery; Sir Wyville Thomson, who organized the Challenger expedition; and Sir Charles Bell, who discovered the separate existence of the sentient and motor nerves, and acquired popular fame by his Bridgewater treatise, "On the Hand."

Yet the university of Edinburgh is poor in money, poor in books, poor in buildings. Its ter-centenary festivities have been held in a hired hall; its library has but 140,000 volumes and an income of $10,000 a year; its professors depend in the main upon the fees paid into their hands by students who are very young, badly prepared for university work, and anxious to finish their studies within two years each. The professors' fees have not been changed since 1812, and up to the year 1858 the university was managed by the town council of Edinburgh. Nevertheless, it was once customary with young Englishmen to finish their college work in Edinburgh, and sixty years ago the medical students of the United States used to flock to Edinburgh to learn wisdom at the feet of the great Scotch professors whose fame was co-extensive with the civilized world. To-day, the university of Edinburgh has more students than any other English or American university; it has special chairs for Celtic, for the fine arts, for education, and for music; and its influence is felt throughout the English-speaking world which has just offered to the managers and professors of the youngest and greatest of the Scotch universities the heartiest and sincerest congratulations both as to the past and the smiling future. C. W. ERNST.

SCIENCE.

ALTERATIONS IN THE OCEANIC LEVEL.

NO axiom is probably more generally inculcated into the mind of the geological student than that which makes all alterations in the level-relations of land and water attributable to the rise or fall of the land. The surface of the water is taught to be stable, and has been so taught almost from the day when the science of geology first claimed a position among the exact sciences. Two strong points have very usually been brought forward in proof of the proposition laid down, namely: (1.) That at localities not very distantly removed from each other—as, for example, along the east and south coasts of the peninsula of Scandinavia, or the east coast of British North America,—a differential motion, or both rise and fall, in the land surface (relative to the water-level,) can be determined; such motion, it is claimed, must reside in the land only, inasmuch as it cannot be conceived that the water will have acquired two distinct levels in a comparatively short horizontal distance. (2.) The presence of ancient beaches or ocean terraces, whose line of direction no longer coincides with the plane of the horizon, or, in other words, is projected at an angle with the oceanic level; such a conformation must necessarily be attributed to an unequal rise in the land surface and not to the action of a sloping bed of water. While the arguments here indicated are sound and sufficiently strong as far as they go, yet it may safely be asked: "Do they go far enough?" There is abundant evidence to prove that they do not; hence it must be inferred that at certain localities where marine strata now occur as dry land such occurrence need not be attributable to an emergence of the land from the water, but rather to a subsidence or off-flow of the water from the land.

M. Trautschold, the eminent Russian geologist, who has for some time past been vigorously attacking this branch of geographical physics, calls attention in a recent number of the *Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou* to the following points bearing upon the subject: (1.) Owing to a constant decreasing tendency in the volume of the oceanic mass, as affected by the absorption of the water into the earth's interior, and its permanent retention there in chemical combination with the "hydrated minerals," it stands to reason that the oceanic level must be constantly shifting, or, there being no counteracting influences, it must be acquiring a position nearer to the centre of the earth than it formerly occupied. A part of the land-mass, therefore, that may have been at one time covered by the water, will now be vacated and appear as dry land. The extent of this absorption or diminution cannot be determined with any approach to accuracy; but some geologists estimate it at fully one-third of the original volume as it existed at the beginning of the first geological epoch. (2.) The enormous ice-covering over the region of the poles, estimated by Klöden to occupy an area of 182,000 German square miles (or upwards of 3,000,000 English miles,) in the North and 1,092,000 in the South, must have extracted for its formation an equivalent volume of water from the general oceanic mass; and hence with such abstraction there must have been a corresponding lowering of the surface level. Estimating the average thickness of the ice for the given area at one hundred feet,—which is out of all relation with the actual thickness,—Trautschold determines the amount of water lost to the ocean-mass in the formation of the ice envelope to be 193.3 feet; *i. e.*, the surface will have been lowered by this amount. This amount of oceanic subsidence must necessarily have left exposed an enormous area of land surface. (3.) It has now been proved definitely that elevated mountain systems situated in proximity to the coast-line sensibly affect the water-level, causing the waters, in virtue of the attractive force residing in the mountainmass, to mount up toward them, and thus to produce a general incline in their direction. For similar reasons, irregularities in the surface plane will have been developed through every considerable rise or fall, whether local or regional, in the land; and so, again, the enormous accumulation at the pole or poles of the glacial ice,

or ice of the Glacial Period, must have been largely instrumental in securing surface inequalities. (4.) Any considerable rise in a water-covered land-area must of necessity cause a displacement in the covering water. An off-flow will follow, with the result that a super-accumulation will take place in the nearest receiving basin, and with it a possible overflow before equilibrium will have been finally established. Lastly, M. Trautschold contends that volcanic eruptions constitute a not insignificant factor in the matter of oceanic subsidence, inasmuch as through the close connection existing between the sea and volcanic action the truly vast amount of matter torn out from the earth's interior must have caused a settling or subsidence of the ocean-bed along the line of this action. In view of the prodigious quantity of volcanic matter ejected during the Tertiary period, is it to be wondered at, the author asks, that about this time the water covering what is now the dry land of Northern Europe should have retreated from Western Germany to the region of the Netherlands?

The arguments here advanced are in the main incontrovertible, and must definitely tend to alter our conceptions of geological dynamics.

MOUNTAINEERING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

THE Royal Geographical Society of London and Austrian Alpine Club have received official confirmation through Mr. Graham himself of the very remarkable ascents made by this Alpinist in the region of the Sikkhim Himalayas, to which we made brief reference in a recent issue of this journal. Not only were the previously-recorded heights attained by the brothers Schlagintweit on the Ibi Gamin,—about 22,000 feet,—and Mr. Johnson, of Major Montgomerie's trigonometrical survey,—22,300 feet,—distanced by two or three hundred feet, as we had occasion to state, but, as it now appears, by nearly two thousand feet. This most daring feat of Alpine climbing was accomplished on the peak of Kubrie, a member of the Kunchinjinga knot, rising to an absolute elevation of 24,015 feet, or to nearly twice the height of the famous and nearly inaccessible Gross Glockner of the Austrian Alps. Although surpassing by more than eight thousand feet the summit of the Mont Blanc, the ascent of this peak seems to have presented no special obstacle to the ardent traveller, who naively remarks that it was not what he "should call really difficult, but very dangerous, as it can only be climbed after a fall of new snow." The last two thousand feet are described as being pure ice, and unless covered with freshly-fallen snow, which owing to the intense heat rarely remains longer than a few days, practically insurmountable. During the ascent of the Gubour, 21,300 feet, Mr. Graham sustained a touch of sunstroke,—an experience that not infrequently befalls travellers in the region of the high Alps. Singularly enough, not one of the party "felt the slightest inconvenience from rarified air. Whether the reduced pressure on the body balances the extra lung-work, I do not know; but a very loud and perceptible beating of the heart is the only effect noticeable."

The ascent of Kunchinjinga, the usually-considered third loftiest summit on the surface of the earth, following Everest and Dapsang with an elevation of 28,178 feet, is considered to be, if not absolutely impossible, at least "improbable in the highest degree. The peak runs east and west like a wall, the two *arêtes* being the most frightful imaginable. From the south nothing but a fly could make the ascent, as it overhangs in two or three places. From the north it is one continuous slope of rock and ice at a mean angle of fifty degrees and more than fifteen thousand feet of rise." From a summit west of Kang-La, two peaks situated in the water-shed between the basin of the Arun and Thibet, hove in sight, apparently considerably higher than Mount Everest. If this observation be verified the famous "Gaurisankar," will have to be accorded a third place in the rank of elevations and Kunchinjinga the fifth.

FLORA OF LABRADOR.

MR. J. F. JAMES in a recent analysis of the flora of this region points out that of a total of one hundred and sixty-one species and varieties no less than one hundred, or nearly sixty-three per cent., are natives of Europe as well; that two—a form of crowfoot (*Ranunculus acris,*) and the shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)—have been introduced from Europe; and that of the remaining fifty-nine fully thirty-eight have a range to the northward of the forty-ninth parallel, and that only about four—*Fragaria Virginiana* (strawberry), *Kalmia latifolia* and *K. angustifolia* (mountain laurel), and *Alnus serrulata* (alder),—can be considered to be in any way Southern forms. The essentially Northern character of the flora is further illustrated by the numerous representatives of the heath, rose, and pink tribes, whereas the labiates are entirely wanting, the borages almost completely so, and the *Compositæ* represented by only four species. It is contended with force from this representation that the origin of the flora is a strictly boreal one, and that a gradual migration southward was necessitated by alterations in the conditions of climate,—a lowering of temperature, as induced by the cold of the Glacial Period.

A. H.

REVIEWS.

*COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.**

THE necessity for room for ampler instruction in political science in the curriculum of our colleges, is manifest to all who desire to bring our higher institutions of education into more practical relations with the life which is to be led by the graduates. In the older American college the students learnt some history, which in most cases was supplemented by a little international law and a few lectures on the national Constitution. In the changes which have been made more room has been found for the sciences of nature, the modern languages and their literature, and for philosophy. But the sociological sciences, until very recently, were regarded as topics which might be taken up more profitably after graduation than before. One reason for this was the extreme poverty of our literature in this field. While we have given more ink and paper to politics than any other modern country, we have had hardly any writers on the science or philosophy of politics, and even the related literature of England is extremely poor in such writers. The two favorite English writers—Blackstone and Burke—are both positive and anti-philosophical, which indeed has been their attraction to many Americans, and especially to lawyers. With the growth of a knowledge of German philosophy, and the advance of investigation into the historical development of sociciety by Maine and his school, new ground was broken, and the time and attention given to this topic were enlarged. But it cannot be said that the apparatus for teaching the science has corresponded to the new need. Our best book covering the field has been Mr. Mulford's *Nation*, but with all its excellence it is built too much upon the Hegelian Schematism to meet the wants of a college class. Dr. Lieber's bulky volumes we are forced to pronounce even more unfit, while they have few of the merits of Dr. Mulford's great work.

It is from the Pacific Coast that we get what seems to us the first approach to a satisfactory text-book. Mr. Crane and Professor Moses, of the University of California, have united in the preparation of a work of which we can speak with high praise. It is at once philosophical and historical. It analyzes carefully the conceptions fundamental to political science, state, nation, people, sovereignty, government, and the like. It shows the part played by force and by instinct in social development. It traces the formation of the great political units, out of the small but primitive sovereignties, following in this Sir Henry Sumner Maine. Then comes the longest chapter of the book, that which traces the political continuity of America with Europe, showing how the varied processes of settlement resulted in the establishment of colonial commonwealths, which approximated to a common ideal of government, and thus built up the American system with stones quarried in Europe. From this point begins the proper study of our constitutional history, the nature of the great compromise of 1789, the various interpretations put upon it, and the way in which circumstances, and especially the War of Secession, have changed its character to an extent even beyond the amendments adopted since the war. As a specimen of the manner of treatment, we quote this criticism of the great constitutional controversy which led up to secession:

"Strange as it may seem, this long controversy as to the character of our institutions owed much of its intensity to the peculiar fact that the structure of the government was shaped under the eyes of those who commenced the debate, and only one generation removed from those who pursued it most bitterly. Jefferson and Hamilton began it, and Webster and Calhoun continued it up to within a decade of the civil war. Both sides overlooked the historical truth that every great commonwealth is made up of an aggregation of what, at some stage, were smaller sovereignties, and that in the ordinary course of normal development, time itself and the operation of universal laws will bring about the merging of one into the other, or a fusion of all into one. They saw too closely the processes through which the two opposing forces, which always exist at some stage of every natural growth, those of repulsion and those of integration—adjusted temporarily their differences, in the attempt to arrest the nation at what is after all, only a transition stage, and by establishing a state midway between a confederacy and a nation. They were powerfully impressed with the purely legal question involved; they were haggling over the debates of the Constitutional Convention, and the very words of the bond, but failed to cast their eyes back over the whole course of colonial growth during the one hundred and sixty-eight years between the landing at Jamestown and the skirmish at Lexington, and note that every important political charge was a step in the growth of a nation. In looking back over this debate, one cannot but be struck with its narrowness. It moves over a very restricted surface, and yet perhaps it could not have done otherwise, in view of the necessity all parties were under to look to a written instrument as the final test of their opposing arguments."

Much as we are pleased with the book, we discern two faults in it. The first is nearly unavoidable. It is the German tinge in the discussion of all the more abstract questions, especially in the opening chapters. Thus the definition of the *state* as something distinct from the nation, and as an universal instrument which derives its moral character from the uses to which it is put, seems to us un-American. With us the sovereign people might adopt the French king's saying—*L'État, c'est moi.* We have achieved that identification of government and governed which lifts our system above the European level. We have overcome the old dualism of the two, and the American state is identified with the people under its rule.

Our second criticism is the undue subordination of the religious element. The book is not irreligious. By many suggestions its authors indicate their dissent from the purely negative view of the greatest matters, which is prevalent in some quarters. But by no statement we have come upon do they connect the divine will with the origin of society, or trace the delegation of divine authority in the creation of its magistracy. In

*Politics: An Introduction to the Study of Comparative Constitutional Law. By William W. Crane, and Bernhard Moses, Ph. D. Pp. 305. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

this they depart from both their American and their German authorities, as Mr. Mulford shows amply. The greatest political thinkers of both countries agree with Proudhon, that no man can go deeply into politics without getting into theology. R. E. T.

LEIBNIZ. By John Theodore Merz. (Blackwood's Philosophical Classics for English Readers.) Pp. 216. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The eighth volume in this series is devoted to Leibniz, and is written by Mr. John Theodore Merz, a writer whose name we do not remember to have met before. Like the other members of the series, it contains a study of the man's life and career as careful as the presentation of his philosophical ideas. Mr. Merz has done this part of his work very well indeed, and his subject especially called for this kind of treatment. The man Leibniz is much more interesting than the philosophy which goes under his name. It is true, as Mr. Merz says, that he lacked some of the highest qualities. He was cold, unenthusiastic and irresponsive to some of the best impulses which were bringing in a new age. Yet with all his phlegm, he was a warm-hearted friend, a broad-minded statesman, and a sincere Christian, without sectarian limit to his sympathy. He was a scholar in other departments besides philosophy,—the founder of comparative philology, a master of history, and an original mathematician. His great defect was the want of a country as a focus for his manifold activities, and of a national language in which to speak to a national audience.

In his philosophy it is difficult to interest modern readers. His "monadology" in spite of the recast of it by Herbart, is a dead form of thought. His "pre-established harmony" is one of the standing absurdities in the limbo of metaphysical speculation. Even his optimism, his talk about "the best of all possible worlds" has lost interest for a generation which finds Schopenhauer and Hartmann not impossible interpretors of the moral universe. What is of real solid interest in his philosophical writing has its basis in his religious earnestness. His opposition to John Locke's vacuum theory of the mind and to Pierre Bayle's scepticism veiled under the pretence that religious truth is too lofty to be rational, were his real achievements. But his notion that it was his vocation to be the great reconciler between opposite tendencies in thought,—for instance that he was called to bring the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches to union on the confession of truths common to both,—has proved a delusion. Much of his great force was spent for ends which have not been accomplished. But he was a good man, with a fine sincerity in all his ways, and a penetrative intellect. He would have been more successful, as Mr. Merz says, if the circumstances of his life had forced him into closer contact with the struggle for existence, and taught him to understand the hopes and fears, the enthusiasms and the energizings of his contemporaries.

Mr. Merz seems to have done his work with good judgment, though at times he explains matters, which any person interested in his hero is likely to understand. We find this sentence suggestive: "As she [his widowed mother] lived in a university town, and as her own and her husband's connections moved in an academic circle, young Leibniz was not obliged to leave his home or to become acquainted with the doubtful liberties, the numerous temptations, the barbarous follies of student life."

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE title of Mr. Browning's new work will be "Seriosa; being Divers Fancies of Dervish Ferishtah." The topics chosen will, as the table indicates, be more serious than those usually handled by the poet.——Queen Victoria is said to take an active interest in the preparation of the English edition of "The Letters of the Princess Alice," and it is thought that the death of the Duke of Albany will delay the appearance of the book until autumn.——The annual literary prize of 25,000 francs, instituted by the King of the Belgians, will for 1885 be granted to the author of the best work on the means of popularizing the study of geography and developing it in the different educational establishments. Foreigners may compete equally with Belgians. The works of the competitors must be sent to the Minister of the Interior before the 1st of January, 1885.——Mr. Richard Jeffries has just seen through the press in London a new series of his prose idyls on country life, called "The Life of the Fields."——A new translation of the "Tao Tê Ching" will shortly be published by Mr. Frederic H. Balfour, editor of the *North China Herald*, Shanghai. Several other classics of the Taoist school will be included in the volume, most of them hitherto quite unknown to European scholars.

The April number of *The Antiquary* has an important article by Dr. Karl Blind on "Troy Found Again," a summary of the work of Dr. Schliemann. James Gairdner continues his valuable study of "The House of Lords." Other articles are on "Old Cheapside," "Walton and Colton's Fishing House," and "Fairlop Fair." The departments of Reviews and Meetings of Societies are well sustained.——Robert M. Lindsay, Philadelphia, announces an *édition de luxe* of *Jane Eyre* to be ready May 15th, and to be known as the "Hawarth Edition." It will be in two volumes, made according to the very latest ideas in the matters of paper, printing, binding and decoration. Eight etchings by Stephen Parrish, P. Moran and artists of like grade will adorn the work, and there will be numerous other illustrations. The edition will consist of 500 numbered copies.

Henry George, who has just returned to the United States, proposes to write his experiences of his lecturing tour in Great Britain.——Mr. R. R. Bowker who has for some time held an interest in the *Publisher's Weekly* will hereafter take active control of its affairs, with the assistance of Mrs. Leypoldt and the same staff which so well seconded her husband and herself in their work.——Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson has finished a second series of "New Arabian Nights," being "The Man with the Sealskin Coat."——"Brief Biographies of Men of Invention and Industry," by Dr. Smiles, author of "Self Help," is promised by Mr. Murray, London.——Minister Lowell, as President of the Wordsworth Society, will deliver the address at the annual meeting, May 8th.

Wowapi is the title of a new magazine issuing from Boston, "devoted to the cause of the Indians."——Mr. Edgar Fawcett is about to publish through the firm of Funk & Wagnalls a story of New York society, entitled "Rutherford."——Mr. Winfred A. Stearns, Amherst, Mass., is to undertake the publication of a scientific journal under the auspices of the Massachusetts Agricultural College.——Miss Francisca Alexander's "Roadside Songs in Tuscany," edited by John Ruskin, will be brought out in this country by Messrs. John Wiley & Sons.——At the suggestion of the Austrian Crown Prince, a work on the ethnography of the Empire is to be written by Maurus Jokay, the Hungarian author.

The *Newport Historical Magazine* will, with the July number, be converted into the quarterly *Rhode Island Historical Magazine*.——Miss Emily Faithfull will bring out in the autumn a volume entitled "Three Visits to America."——Mr. E. A. Freeman and the Marquess of Bath have been elected members of the Servian Academy of Belgrade.——M. Frédéric Masson has just published the diary of Colbert, from a manuscript which he discovered in private hands in London. Professor George H. Palmer of Harvard is about to publish, through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a translation.

Hakluyt's "Voyages" is to be offered in a new edition by E. and J. Goldsmid, Edinburgh,—the first since the limited reprint of 1809.——Mrs. Elizabeth Karr has written a book of instruction for lady riders, called "The American Horsewoman."——Hans Ellissen, a Leipsic bookseller, has issued a circular to German booksellers on the need of subject indexes to their trade catalogues, and enclosing a specimen of his own.——Charles Reade's last literary work was the story of "A Perilous Secret" now appearing in Harper's *Bazar*.

The Wimpffen memoirs which were left in a shape ready for publication, throw, it is said a new light on the part the General was compelled to take in the capitulation of Sedan.——English authorities claim that the circulating library system has so affected the minds of readers that many of them never think of buying a book.——An unexpected and valuable addition to the Vatican Guide books has been made in the form of a Guide to the Letter books of the Popes, from Innocent III. to Pius V. contained in the Vatican archives.——The forthcoming biography of George Eliot, written by her husband, is to have a portrait and other illustrations. It will come out in October.

ART.

THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

AN unusually long list of distinguished contributors gives promise of interest and importance to the Third Annual Water Color Exhibition of the Philadelphia Society of Artists, which will be opened to the public on Monday next, 28th inst. Among other well known names may be noted those of W. Alexander, M. DeForest Bolmer, W. Bliss Baker, G. M. Baistow, Thomas B. Craig, Harry Chase, J. F. Cropsey, P. S. Cozzens, J. W. Champney, Charles E. Dana, Percival DeLuce, T. DeThulstrup, Frank Fowler, W. H. Gibson, Mrs. H. C. Hovenden, Hamilton Hamilton, E. L. Henry, Frederick James, F. Juengling, Albert Insley, Frederick Kappes, George C. Lambdin, Walter H. Lippincott, John LaFarge, Peter Moran, Frank Moss, J. Francis Murphy, G. M. Maynard, G. H. McCord, Miss Margaret Ruff, F. DeB. Richards, James B. Sword, Prosper L. Senat, W. L. Sontag, M. L. Stone, R. W. Van Boskerck, J. Alden Weir, and Carl Weber. A great many more pictures have been sent in than the Hanging Committee can provide for and the necessity of making close selections has resulted in establishing a higher standard of merit than was observed at last year's exhibition.

It has been suggested that the Artists' Society might be placed in a position of at least partial independence by the artists themselves. If each member would contribute one painting, drawing, etching or other work to the spring exhibition to be sold for the benefit of the society, the proceeds to go into the general fund, such fund would gradually increase to important proportions, beside affording income enough to meet current expenses. A special public sale of these contributions at the close of the exhibition might be made a feature of interest, and the understanding that the proceeds were to be devoted to the public work of the society would probably stimulate purchases. Painters' associations organized on this plan have been carried on in Germany for many years with practical success, the Munich Society, for example, having attained a strong position and exercised a powerful influence, with no other means of support than as herein suggested. The objection that the artists would contribute unequally because of the unequal value of their works, can be met by fixing a maximum sum, after filling which the member need make no further contributions, becoming "free of the guild." This suggestion seems, at all events, worthy of serious consideration.

NOTES.

THE Whistler exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts will close next Saturday, May 3d. The "arrangement in yellow" has attracted interested attention from artists, students and the art-loving community, but has not met with the popular appreciation which its merit deserves. It has been observed, with apparent reason, that the "dear public" likes humbug of the white elephant variety, but it is certain that the flavor of dandaical affectation noticeable in the Whistler undertaking rarely meets with popular favor. This is the more to be regretted, as apart from his peculiarities Mr. Whistler possesses high qualities as an artist, and no intelligent person could not fail to be benefitted by a careful study of his works now to be seen at the Academy.

The season for outdoor study has fairly opened and every fine day during the current week artists and students, teachers and classes, parties and clubs have made sketching excursions to the park. There are no better opportunities offered anywhere for artistic study than in Fairmount Park. The valley of the Schuylkill abounds in beautiful bits of landscape; the tree forms are unusually fine, and the groupings often exceedingly picturesque; Horticultural Hall is abundantly rich in tropical and other attractive vegetation and the Zoological Garden gives a wide variety of animal life under conditions as favorable to the artist as a studio pose.

The *Magazine of Art* for May contains three fine full page engravings, "Home Sweet Home," after Phillip Morris, "A Silent Colloquy," by Paul Slade, and "On the River Ribble," by Henry Dawson. These are all good specimens of the wood-engravers' skill. Accompanying the text are a number of more or less satisfactory cuts to the articles on "Lyon House" by Eustace Balfour; "The Royal Academy of China Painting" by Cosmo Monkhouse, "The Lower Thames" by Aaron Watson, and "The Sword" by David Hannay. Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson is rather the most interesting of the writers of the number, as he is apt to be, in whatever company he finds himself. His "Penny Plain and Twopence Colored," a description of the old "Broadsides," is capital reading. (London. New York: J. W. Bouton.)

The catalogue of the exhibition of the New York Academy, edited by Charles M. Kurtz, is a very complete handbook. It gives among other things 122 illustrations, 115 of them reproduced from drawings by the artists; personal notices of the artists whose works are reproduced; brief descriptions of the pictures; and diagrams of the galleries. The pamphlet is well arranged, and calculated to give more satisfaction than catalogues generally do. Being so good it is a pity it is bound so stifflly (put together as it is by those metal abominations which ought to be prohibited by law) and that the margins are not something wider. The illustrations are of varying merit, and as they are fac-similes of the artist's drawings, it is the sole lookout of the exhibitor whether he appears to good advantage in the catalogue or not. Some of these little "Memoranda" are feeble and meaningless sketches; others, such as Mr. J. G. Brown's "Wounded Playfellow," and Mr. A. C. Howland's "Veterans of 1812," have plenty of detail and expression.

We cannot pronounce the April number of *The Portfolio*, (London, New York: J. W. Bouton), a brilliant one. An etching by Lhermitte, of a scene in the Champs Élysées, is good, but it is the only noticeably good thing in the number. Some aquatint etchings of English scenes by A. Dawson, however interesting from a technical point, have no beauty, and the wood engravings are for the most part insignificant. An exception should be made, however, of a Madonna and child, drawn from the famous marble at Bruges, which is more agreeably realistic than such things generally are. This engraving is part of the illustration of a well considered article by Walter Armstrong on "The Authorship of some Italian pictures." Other writers in the number are Alfred J. Church, Col. George William Reid and Julia Cartwright.

Bastien LePage is ill with cancer of the stomach, and it is said that his life is despaired of.———The French historical painter, Charles Poirion, has been made chevalier ot the Legion of Honor.———M. Hiolle, the sculptor, has been made Professor of Modelling at the French National School of Fine Arts.———John S. Sargent is painting an important picture showing Queen Victoria holding a "drawing-room."

The sales at the New York Academy exhibition have been gratifyingly large. I. H. Witt's "Hookey" sold for $2,000, and J. G. Brown's "The Wounded Playfellow," for $1,650.———A Paris letter writer says that the archæological researches on the site of ancient Carthage, conducted by Messrs. Salomon Reinach and Ernest Babelon, have brought to light a number of objects of historical and artistic importance. Conformably to the instructions of the French Institute, this scientific mission has been chiefly occupied in determining the relative levels of the Roman and the Punic soil on the site of Carthage. The great accumulation of rubbish and stones which forms the upper layer of the Carthaginian soil renders the work of excavation long and difficult. Five metres deep a series of wells, cisterns and cellars of the Punic epoch has been discovered.

M. Schœlcher has given to the Library of l'Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, his unique collection of engravings, valued at two hundred thousand francs. The bequest comprises about nine thousand pictures ranging from the earliest infancy of engraving.———Jules Salmson has received the order from the French government for a marble statue of Handel to be set up in the grand vestibule of the Paris Opera.

Charles Sprague Pearce sends to the *Salon* "A Woman Praying."———Matharine Moreau sends a large plaster group to the *Salon*, called "The Exiles," for which a sensation is predicted.———Henner came out at the head of the *Salon* jury with 1313 votes, Harpegnies following with 1257.

William Sartain had much success with his recent exhibition in Boston.———Miss Dora Wheeler goes abroad to study under Alfred Stevens.———Frederick P. Vinton has finished an excellent portrait of the late Thomas Appleton.———The memorial exhibition of works by George Fuller was opened at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on the 24th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Parrish intend sailing for Europe on May 24th, on the *Oregon*, of the Guion Line. The trip is one deferred from August of last year. None of our American etchers, probably, are better known abroad by their works than Mr. Parrish, and only a very few as well.

The Catalogue for 1884 of the Paris *Salon* will be ready in the hands of the American publisher, Mr. J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway, New York, about May 1st. It will have several hundred reproductions in fascimile of drawings by the contributing artists, and give a complete catalogue of all the exhibits. It is a very conclusive evidence of the popularity of the work that the volume for 1883 attained a sale of nearly sixty thousand copies.

Among the Philadelphia artists who contemplate a European tour for the summer are Miss E. L. Peirce and Miss Blanche Dillaye. The former intends to spend a year abroad; the latter will return at the beginning of autumn, after having spent some weeks in England, France, and among the picturesque objects of Holland. They will sail in May.

The Second Annual Report of the Art Union of Philadelphia shows a subscribers' list for 1883 of one hundred and thirty-four. The financial situation is excellent; there is a stock on hand valued at $783, and $366 in the treasury, while the liabilities for 1884 are well provided for. As a subject for selection by subscribers for the present year there will be added an original etching, "Gloucester Ferry, Mass.," by Mr. Stephen Parrish. The annual meeting of the subscribers, for electing a Board of Managers, will be held on Monday, June 2d, at the lecture-room of the Academy of Fine Arts.

There has been much talk about the disappearance from the museum of the Acropolis, Athens, of a statuette representing a woman, a work of great value.———Mr. Holl has painted a portrait of Mr. Millais, which will be in the Royal Academy exhibition. In his turn Mr. Millais is to paint a portait of Mr. Holl, and the artists will exchange their works.———Mr. Millais will send at least four "subject" pictures to the Royal Academy. To the Grosvenor Gallery he will send two portraits.———The English Society of Painter Etchers will hold its next exhibition in the new Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, instead of in London. Every third yearly exhibition hereafter is to be held in one of the great industrial centres, the object being to stimulate the art feeling of the country.———Mr. A. B. Wyou, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals, is preparing an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Great Seals of England."

MUSIC.

DURING the week ending April 19, Mr. Abbey's company gave a brief season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music. The list of operas presented included three of Meyerbeer's: "Les Huguenots," "Robert le Diable" and "Le Prophéte;" Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," Ambroise Thomas's "Mignon," Wagner's "Lohengrin" and Rossini's "Il Barbiere." With the tempting array of vocalists and the very interesting programme it might have been taken for granted that large and enthusiastic audiences would be found throughout the week. As it happened, Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," the most satisfactory performance of all, attracted the smallest attendance. Whether so many operas crowded into six days made too great a demand upon the musical devotion of our opera-goers, or whether their numbers were still further reduced by the necessarily high price of admission, we shall not attempt to determine.

"Les Huguenots" was presented on the opening night as a sort of gâla performance, with Mesdames Nilsson, Sembrich and Scalchi, and Messrs. Campanini and Del Puente in the cast. It was in some respects admirably given; but the *Marcel* of the occasion was thoroughly unsatisfactory, the chorus ineffective and the orchestra ill-regulated. Madame Sembrich, who when last in Philadelphia was prevented by illness from doing herself full justice, achieved a genuine success in the various roles assumed by her during the week. In her case a sympathetic voice, purity of intonation and brilliant vocalization, three requisites that go far towards the making of a great artist, are happily blended. The other distinguished singers comprised in Mr. Abbey's company are so well known to the public, that there is no present need of adding to the favorable comment already accorded them in these columns.

NOTES.

THE second concert of the Cecilian Society (Mr. Michael H. Cross, conductor), was given at the Academy of Music, Monday evening, April 21st, when the "Arminius," by Max Bruch, was sung by the excellent chorus of the Society, with the assistance of Miss Emily Winant (*Priestess of Wodan*), Mr. Max Heinrich (*Arminius*) and Mr. Paul Kirchner (*Siegmund*). Herr Bruch is recognized as one of the foremost composers of the day, and is at his best in large concert works for chorus

and orchestra. His command of the resources of the modern orchestra and his skilful handling of the choral masses are the more valuable because, unlike many noted modern composers, he has the gift of melody. His works show deep thought, and thorough grasp of his subject. "Arminius," termed a secular oratorio, deals with the story of the invasion of Germany by the Romans and the final defeat of the legions by the hardy sons of the forest. Herr Bruch has given us a noble work, in every way worthy of the subject. Of the manner of the performance we are pleased to say that we have never heard the Cecilian do better. The beautiful and impressive choruses were given with spirit and precision, and with good volume of tone. Praise is also due the excellent band of fifty-three performers, and above all to Mr. Cross, who had his forces well in hand. On the whole, the closing concert of the season is fit subject for congratulation, both to the Cecilian and its gifted conductor.

At the risk of mixing subjects that might at first sight appear to be but slightly related, we are tempted, in this connection, to quote from the Introduction to the programme of the next May Music Festival: "The Chorus began its rehearsals in September last, and the applications for membership have been so many that it could easily have been doubled, if the space at command had permitted its increase beyond the present large number.—The fact that so many capable singers could have been added to our forces without in the least impairing the efficiency of other excellent choral organizations, affords another proof of the influence of last year's Festival; *for it is as gratifying as it is indisputable that the public performances of the various musical societies have during the current season shown greater excellence than before.*"

In this lies the best justification of last year's work and of this year's effort to surpass what was then done. The May Festival of 1883 undoubtedly quickened the musical life of dear old Philadelphia; and it was high time, for with all her other great merits our city has never laid itself open to the charge of too great a devotion to the divine art. Let us trust that the importance of the forthcoming Festival will be duly appreciated and that the public-spirited endeavors of the gentlemen who have it in charge will be crowned with the success they so richly deserve. The programmes for the three afternoon and five evening concerts have been announced and challenge attention because of the importance of the works to be given and the merits of the distinguished artists who will take part in them.

The Thomas-Wagner concerts begin on Monday next, at the Academy of Music. There will be performances on the evenings of April 28th and 29th, the afternoon of April 28th, and also on the 12th of May. We have already referred to these entertainments, in which the superb Thomas orchestra, (largely augmented), noted solo vocalists and excellent choral organizations will co-operate in the rendition of the music of Richard Wagner. The opportunity is one that should be eagerly embraced by all music lovers.

Mr. Charles H. Jarvis's sixth soirée, April 19th, closed his twentieth season of chamber concerts. The programmes of the entire series would, if collected, give a good survey of nearly all that is important in the repertory of the pianist—vast as the literature of that instrument is. During the two decades in which Mr. Jarvis has been giving these concerts without hope of pecuniary reward, but with the desire to place himself *en rapport* with the limited but appreciative audience who seek to familiarize themselves with the best that has been written for the piano-forte, he has done a real service to the cause of musical culture.—The programme of the last soirée included Mozart's trio, No. 2, in E, and Beethoven's opus 97, in B flat, in which Mr. J. had the assistance of Messrs. Gaertner (violin) and Schmitz (violoncello); Mendelssohn's Variations for piano and violoncello (Mr. Schmitz) in D, opus 17; Mr. Max Heinrich sang an aria from Schumann's "Faust," and three of Schubert's songs—"Pax Vobiscum," "Sehnsucht" and "Der Schiffer." Mr. Jarvis played a selection of compositions for the piano, by A. A. Klengel, F. Bendel, Stephen Heller and Anton Rubinstein. If any fault could be found with the rich and varied programme it lay in its undue length.

MAY MAGAZINES.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* for May has especially interesting instalments of Mr. Crawford's "Roman Singer" and Dr. Weir Mitchell's "In War Time," which prove to be two of the best serials lately printed in the magazine. "The Anatomizing of William Shakespeare" is the first of a series by Richard Grant White, on a subject with which he has long been identified. Henry Cabot Lodge has a forcible study of the character of William H. Seward, and another striking biographical sketch is a paper on Governor Thomas Hutchinson, of Massachusetts, covering the important period just prior to the Revolution, written by George E. Ellis. Henry James contributes another of his agreeable papers on "Travel in France," and Professor E. P. Evans a scholarly article on "Linguistic Paleontology." There are stories and poems by E. W. Bellamy, H. H., T. B. Aldrich and Edith M. Thomas, and the Contributors Club is uncommonly entertaining. We make these extracts from Mr. Lodge's article on Seward:

"Great social and political movements which end either in peaceful or in violent revolution develop two wholly distinct sets of leaders. First come the agitators and fanatics, crying in the wilderness, and cursing alike the oppressors and the Gallios, who 'care for none of those things.' By their appeals and their invectives, by their sufferings and their martyrdom, these early pioneers, if their cause be just, sooner or later arouse the slumbering conscience of the world about them; and when this is thoroughly accomplished their work is really done. The great task then passes to other hands; for although the true fanatic may be able to call the people from their tents, he cannot organize them. He is, as a rule, incapable of leadership, or, in other words, of dealing with his fellow-men. He would not be what he is if this were not so; for men of that type must be, in the nature of things, different from the mass of their fellow-beings. They must have the solitary temperament in some form or other, for they are obliged to endure mental or moral, if not social, isolation; they must be imbued with the spirit of the mediæval ascetic, utterly given over to one idea, emotional and unreasonable. Such men have played great parts at all epochs, and are no doubt essential to the progress of the human race. In modern times, however, all great reforms are carried by organization and combination; and this is precisely what extreme and violent agitators, who appear as the precursors of great moral movements, are unable to compass. Yet though the forces are marshaled and the battle is won by others, the extremists who first raised their voices against vested abuses frequently have a compensation in the fact that if they live for some years after the triumph of their cause they are often regarded not only as the champions of a once despised but now successful principle, but as the men who bore that principle to victory. Mankind love the striking and picturesque, and when they see among them some individual who in earlier days sustained a great cause in the midst of persecution and obloquy, and who now rests from his labors with all the world on his side, they are dazzled by the contrast; and not content with awarding him the praise which is rightfully his due, they give him credit for much that he did not do, and for achievements wholly alien to men of that type. Time, which sets all things even, remedies this injustice. In history the agitator finds his proper place; and while he obtains the high commendation which he really deserves, he is no longer burdened with praise which injures because it is misplaced and inappropriate.

The *Popular Science Monthly* contains the third article in Mr. Herbert Spencer's series on "The Sins of Legislators;" the preceding articles have attracted much attention and the current one is of equal value. Robert Giffen's paper on "The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century" is another close social study, carefully thought out and very effectively written. Canon Curteis has a reply to a recent article of Mr. Spencer's; it is called "Christian Agnosticism," and while it deals uncompromising blows at materialism it is written in a kindly spirit and with full appreciation of Mr. Spencer's services to the world. There are illustrated popular science articles on "The Beaver and his Works" by Dr. G. A. Stockwell, and "How Flies Hang On" by Dr. J. E. Rombouts, and a sketch with a portrait of Mary Somerville. We have hardly more than hinted at the full table of contents which includes twenty numbers. From a paper on "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mathieu Williams, we make these extracts:

Certain animals have a remarkable power of digesting ligneous tissue. The beaver is an example of this. The whole of its stomach, and more especially that secondary stomach the *cæcum*, is often found crammed or plugged with fragments of wood and bark. I have opened the crops of several Norwegian ptarmigans, and found them filled with no other food than the needles of pines, upon which they evidently feed during the winter. The birds, when cooked, were scarcely eatable on account of the strong resinous flavor of their flesh. I may here, by-the-way, correct the commonly-accepted version of a popular story. We are told that when Marie Antoinette was informed of a famine in the neighborhood of Tyrol, and of the starving of some of the peasants there, she replied, "I would rather eat pie-crust" (some of the story-tellers say "pastry") "than starve." Thereupon the courtiers giggled at the ignorance of the pampered princess who supposed that starving peasants had such an alternative food as pastry. The ignorance, however, was all on the side of the courtiers and those who repeat the story in its ordinary form. The princess was the only person in the court who really understood the habits of the peasants of the particular district in question. They cook their meat, chiefly young veal, by rolling it in a kind of dough made of sawdust, mixed with a little coarse flour as will hold it together; then place this in an oven or in wood-embers until the dough is hardened to a tough crust, and the meat is raised throughout to the cooking-point. Marie Antoinette said that she would rather eat *croutins* than starve, knowing that these *croutins*, or meat pie-crusts, were given to the pigs; that the pigs digested them, and were nourished by them in spite of the wood-sawdust.

Harper's has, counting its illustrated serials and biographical sketches of Dr. Schliemann and Kaiser Wilhelm accompanied with portraits, no fewer than ten illustrated articles. The pictures number over fifty and many of them are beautiful specimens of the engraver's art. Especially good are Mr. Howard Pyle's illustrations to "A Mayday Idyl of the Olden Time" and the pictures accompanying Mr. Ernest Ingersoll's "From the Fraser to the Columbia." Noticeable, as well, is "Kairwan," by A. F. Jacassy, and "The Era of Good Feeling," by T. W. Higginson. Among other writers contributing to this fine number are W. H. Rideing, Brander Matthews, A. A. Lipscomb, and B. Joy Jeffries, M. D. The editorial departments are all well maintained, and from the Easy Chair we take these remarks upon "The Success of the Newspaper":—

There is no doubt that the sudden change of price during the year marked a new epoch in the world of newspapers. The purpose of the change was to increase the sale by lowering the price. But that alone might not produce the result, because there is not an indefinitely large reading public for newspapers, and there are multitudes who would not read a paper even if it were given to them. The obvious way of increasing the sale was simultaneously to lower the price and to modify somewhat the character of the paper. It is this course which probably supplies the reason of the change which the news-man noted.

Newspapers have been generally gazettes of the news, accompanied with grave comments upon public questions. But the number of persons who take a serious interest in public questions is comparatively small, while the number both of men and women who do take an interest in general gossip and pleasant comment upon miscellaneous topics is very large. The staple of the daily conversation in a city like New York, as of all other communities, is not earnest discussion and comparison of views upon weighty subjects; it is personal gossip, scandal, events, accidents, crimes, and all kinds of minor tattle. A newspaper, therefore, which should serve as a whispering-gallery or exchange for this kind of conversation, as well as a medium of important news and the treatment of politics, and which should touch all its topics with a light gayety and brevity, would be like the most entertaining visitor who would please men and women alike, and charm the loitering and sauntering crowd as well as interest the more intelligent and public-spirited part of the community.

This is certainly not a new suggestion of what a newspayer desiring a large circulation should be. But however plainly outlined the model may have been, not many newspapers have conformed to it. The grave tendency has been paramount. The original idea, that of Addison's *Spectator*, of a cheerful gossip, not too sober in seeming, however earnest in spirit, had somewhat vanished. It is the return to the idea, but with a misconception of it, that marks the late change. We say misconception, because the pleasant gossip need not degenerate into a pander. A police gazette or a photograph of crime may attract a host of readers, but at a price which the domestic newspaper, the journal for the home, to please son and daughter as well as father and mother, does not wish to pay.

The distinction lies in the difference between the airy and general gossip and the pander, in touching all events of the day as the talk of the average household touches them, but governed and restrained by a skill which will permit no mischief. To satisfy this general interest is now plainly the aim, and it necessarily changes somewhat the character of the paper. Every great journal has established a certain general character, and commands a certain public. This situation it must respect in making a change, unless it is, for some reason, a character and a public which it intends to relinquish, and to begin anew. Unless that be its object it must be so conducted as to retain the old friends while winning the new, and this is an enterprise not to be lightly undertaken, nor can it be achieved without great sagacity.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—General Gordon has telegraphed as follows to Sir Samuel Baker, under date of April 8th: We have provisions for five months, but we are hemmed in by 500 determined and 2,000 rag-tag Arabs. Our position will be much better when the Nile rises. Sennaar, Kassala, Dongola and Berber are quite safe for the present. Do you think that if an appeal was made to the millionaires of England and the United States for $200,000, it would be available?———It is reported at Cairo that the rebels have captured Berber. It is uncertain whether or not the garrison and inhabitants have been massacred.———The foreign Consuls at Khartoum, report that General Gordon considers the time for the retreat of civilians, and others has arrived. He himself has no intention of retiring. He hopes that England will yet send him aid.———Owing to the shortness of provisions a large number of refugees left Shendy a few days ago in a steamer for Berber. The steamer ran aground on a sand bar near El Boala, and was soon surrounded by swarms of rebels who attacked the steamers on all sides and massacred everybody on board. The fugitives numbered 450.———The King of Abyssinia asks through Admiral Hewett for direct diplomatic arrangements with England. He wishes to send a mission to conclude a treaty defining the boundaries of Abyssinia and to obtain English aid to organize an Abyssinian army.———At 9.30 A. M. on the 22d inst. an earthquake shock of considerable force was felt in the eastern counties of England. Localities in Essex and Suffolk were the scenes of greatest disturbance. At Ipswich, the capital of Suffolk, the shock was so severe that the walls of the houses were perceptibly shaken. The shock was still more severe at Colchester, in Essex. The concussion lasted half a minute.———The first symptom was a deep, rumbling sound. This was speedily followed by a quaking and shaking of all the buildings. Chimney stacks of factories crashed in ruins, and other lofty structures were destroyed. The spire of one of the largest churches in the city, 150 feet in height, fell. The earthquake caused a general feeling of alarm and insecurity throughout England.———Right Hon. Henry Fawcet, Postmaster-General, stated in Parliament on the 22d inst. that during the past year 32,732,000 telegrams were sent in the United Kingdom. This was an increase of 640,000 over the business of the previous year.———There has been no improvement during the past week in the condition of English shipping. The depression in London and other places amounts almost to a paralysis, and the destitution and suffering of unemployed men is on the increase. Public subscriptions are being organized at Newcastle-on-Tyne, at Liverpool, at Shields, and at Sunderland for the men. The boot and shoe trades of London have joined the army of strikers and unemployed, and are making a general demonstration against the system of piece work now prevailing. The prospect is that this strike will involve the entire shoe trade, and will become general throughout England.———M. de Brazza, the French explorer in the Congo country, has signed a treaty with the most powerful sovereign in Western Africa, who has placed all his states in the Congo under the protection of France. By this treaty all the right bank of the Congo from Brazzaville to the Equator passes under the protection of France.———The Governor General of Cuba telegraphs to Madrid that Aguero's band has been surrounded at Cienaga, and that there will be no more trouble. He says that the island is tranquil.———The disgrace of Prince Kung for his dilatory action in the Tonquin affair, has been favorably received by the population of the Chinese provinces. They believe that the accession of Prince Chun to the control of the Grand Council of the Empire is a forerunner of war. Defensive measures are already being taken along to coast, where much excitement prevails.———The Mexican Government at the request of the merchants, is considering the expediency of substituting for the stamp tax a tax of from one and a half to two per cent. on sales. The merchants promise, if this is done, to advance to the Government $1,500,000 for its present needs, thus furnishing the desired revenue without causing discontent.———It is reported from the City of Mexico that a band of rebels against the Governor in the State of Guervero have been defeated, with a loss of fifty-two killed. The fight took place on the 2d inst.

DOMESTIC.—Nearly the whole session of the U. S. House of Representatives on the 19th inst. was occupied with the consideration of the bill establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics, and it was finally passed by a vote of 182 yeas to 19 nays. The bill provides for the appointment of a Commissioner at a salary of $3,500, who shall acquire all useful information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital and the means of promoting the material, social, intellectual and moral prosperity of the laboring men and women.———The conference between the committees of the Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers at Pittsburg on the 19th inst. resulted in failure to agree. Unless an agreement is reached there will be an entire suspension of work in the mills of Pittsburg and the West after May 31st. Four thousand immigrants, 2,500 of them Germans, landed in New York on 19th inst.———The Guion steamship Oregon arrived at New York on the evening of the 19th inst., having made the run from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in six days, ten hous and eight minutes. This is the quickest passage yet made across the Atlantic, beating the best previous record, that of the Alaska, of the same line, which was six days, twenty-one hours and eight minutes.———The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the 19th inst. The Governor General, among other things, referred in his speech to the anticipation "that the liberal aid given by the loan to the Canada Pacific Railway will secure the speedy and satisfactory completion of that great national work."———Later advices from the British Northwest show there is no ground for apprehension of further Indian troubles. The gathering of Indians, to the number of 2000, at Brattleford, is for the purpose of holding a powwow to force the Dominion Government to give them food enough to prevent their starving.———Twenty more bodies, nine of which were identified, have been brought out of the Pocahontas mine. It is thought that only three our four bodies remain in the mine, under a fall of coal in the farthest entry. This would make the total number of victims one hundred and ten, which is much less than at first reported.———A citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, whose name is not mentioned, has given $150,000 for the erection of a new building for the Medical Department of the Western Reserve University.———The Arctic supply steamer Alert, the gift of England to the Greely relief expedition, arrived at New York on the 22d inst. after a stormy passage of twenty-four days.——— The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General have ordered their agents in the cities along the Gulf of Mexico to keep a lookout for Cuban insurgents, and to intercept any filibustering expedition bound for Cuba. The revenue cutters Forward and Seward are doing patrol duty in the Gulf.———The House Committee on Commerce, on the 22d inst., agreed to favorably report a bill for the appointment of a scientific commission to conduct the Electrical Exhibition in Philadelphia next fall. The bill appropriates $25,000 for the expenses of the Commission.———It is announced that Mr. Foster, our Minister to Spain, who has arrived in Washington, comes to confer with the authorities in regard to the details of the proposed commercial treaty between Spain and the United States. It is said, that his visit has nothing to do with the alleged plan for the purchase of Cuba by the United States, nor has it any bearing on the insurrection in Cuba.———The Secretary of the Treasury has referred to the Attorney General for an opinion on the question of the duty on Sumatra tobacco under the new tariff.———The Secretary of the Treasury decides that silk filoselle used for embroidering is dutiable at 30 per cent. ad valorem as spun silk.

DEATHS.—Alvin J. Johnson, a prominent New York publisher and proprietor of *Johnson's Encyclopædia*, died in New York on the 22d inst, aged 57.——— Hon. Phinias Jones, ex-member of Congress and ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature, died in Newark, N. J., on the 19th inst., aged 65.———Hon. Dwight Foster, a prominent Boston lawyer, ex-attorney general of Massachusetts, and Ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of that State, died on the 20th inst.———Rev. E. D. Hemenway, a well known Methodist minister, and Professor of Hebrew in the Garrett Institute at Evanston, Ill., died on the 19th inst.———Chief Justice Spragge of the Court of Appeals of Ontario, died on the 20th inst., aged 78.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, April 24.

THERE is very little improvement in the business situation. Gold continues to go abroad. Manufacturing, except in specialties, is depressed and mostly without profit. Prices are low, especially of metals. The stock markets have generally been "off," and there has been a severe decline in some directions. Yet the condition might be much worse, and after all the country sustains the trial fairly well. It is, indeed, some support to see that the situation abroad, in England, is worse than here, and that commerce, ship-building and iron industries are greatly prostrated. If we cannot live upon the misfortunes of others, or decently congratulate ourselves because they are in a worse plight, we may at least endure our trials with greater philosophy upon seeing that we are not so badly off. The crop reports continue satisfactory; the condition of winter wheat is generally good, and in some localities exceptionally so. Spring work, it is said, has been somewhat delayed in some parts of the North-West. Money is very abundant, and as the cost of materials is so moderate, building by capitalists is somewhat stimulated.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	April 23.	April 16.		April 23.	April 16.
Penna. R. R., .	60½	60⅞	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	6⅞	7⅜
Phila. and Reading,	23⅛	25⅜	North Penn. R. R.,	67 bid	67 bid
Lehigh Nav., .	47½	47¾	United Cos. N. J.,	192½ bid	192½
Lehigh Valley, .	69¼	70	Phila. and Erie, .	17 bid	17 bid
North Pac., com., .	21	22⅜	New Jersey Cent., .	83¾	85¼
North Pac., pref., .	46½	48½	Ins. Co. of N. A., .	32½	32¾ bid

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF ANY ONE SUFFERING FROM BRONCHITIS, Consumption, Asthma, or any Pulmonary affection, we would refer them to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will, in all cases, afford speedy relief, and in most, effect a speedy cure.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	113	113⅛	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	113	113⅛	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	123⅝	123¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123⅝	123¾	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	136	
U. S. 3s, reg., .	100⅝		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	138	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	April 23.	April 16.		April 23.	April 16
Central Pacific, .	56	57⅛	New York Central,	113½	113¾
Den. and Rio Grande,	14½	17	Oregon and Trans.,	17⅛	18½
Delaware and Hud.,	118⅛	106	Oregon Navigation,	72⅛	75½
Del., Lack. and W.,	118½	118½	Pacific Mail, . .	46⅛	49⅞
Erie, . . .	18½	21⅛	St. Paul, . .	84¾	86¼
Lake Shore, . .	96¼	97¾	Texas Pacific, .	16	17⅝
Louis. and Nashville,	46½	47⅛	Union Pacific, .	66½	69¼
Michigan Central, .	85¼	87	Wabash, . .	9⅝	11
Missouri Pacific, .	81	81¼	Wabash, preferred,	16⅛	18½
Northwestern, com.,	113⅞	115⅛	Western Union, .	65⅜	67⅝
			West Shore, bds., .		54¾

The statement of the New York banks, on the 19th inst., showed a loss in surplus reserve of $1,049,850, but they still had $2,566,575, in excess of the requirements of the law. The stock of specie fell off over three millions, and is now $60,750,400. The Philadelphia banks in their statement on the same date showed an increase in the item of reserve of $200,429, in national bank notes of $127,836, in due from banks of $365,899, and in deposits of $304,950. There was a decrease in the item of loans of $214,855, in due to banks of $114,055, and in circulation of $1,629. The Philadelphia banks had about five millions of dollars loaned in New York.

The shipments of gold from New York, yesterday, $3,427,117 mainly to the Continent of Europe. Considerable engagements are reported for the steamers sailing on Saturday.

The export of specie from New York, last week, was $5,541,572.14, mostly in gold. There was a specie import of $669,210.

Concerning the money market, the *Ledger* (Philadelphia) of this date says: "A slight trace of hardening is noticed, with rather more activity in loans, but not sufficient yet to affect rates. In this city call loans are quoted at three and four and one-half per cent., and first-class commercial paper at four and six per cent. In New York the rates for commercial paper are: sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and four and one-half per cent.; four months acceptances, four and one-half and five and one-half per cent., and good single names having four to six months to run, five and one-half and seven per cent.

The *Coal Trade Review*, April 23d, says the anthracite managers have agreed upon a basis of operations for the remainder of the year 1884, and will restrict the production to the requirements of the market. It is announced that we are to have six days idleness in May positively (from the 5th to the 10th,) and if deemed expedient and necessary, there will be three days further at the end of the month. Business may be said to be in better shape than it was some ten days or so ago, and we may now look for some buying for account of future wants. It is not to be expected that this year will be one of very great activity, for there are many points operating against such a course. We hear, and have heard for some time, of there being no snap in the trade, but when the tonnage account is footed up, there seems to have been a pretty respectable amount disposed of. It is apparently just such a condition of affairs which is likely to continue through the next three months at least.

The *Railroad Gazette* reports the completion of 29 miles of new railroad, making 466 miles thus far in 1884, against 911 miles at the corresponding time in 1883, 1,772 miles in 1882, 819 miles in 1881, and 996 miles in 1880.

The statement of the business of all the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, east of Pittsburgh and Erie, for March, 1884, as compared with the same month in 1883, shows

A decrease in gross earnings of	$186,753
A decrease in expenses of	135,877
A decrease in net earnings of	$50,876

The three months of 1884 as compared with the same period of 1883, show

A decrease in gross earnings of	$827,359
A decrease in expenses of	259,446
A decrease in net earnings of	$567,913

All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for the three months of 1884 show a deficiency in meeting all liabilities of $365,490, being a decrease with the same period of 1883 of $642,130.

The east-bound tonnage of grain, flour and provisions from Chicago last week was 82,907 tons, as against 97,653 tons in the previous week, and 28,474 in the corresponding week of 1883.

The crop reports have continued favorable, although in some sections the cold weather has prevented the plant from making much progress. Seeding has also been delayed in the Northwest by the unfavorable weather. The advices from California continue to predict the largest crop on record.

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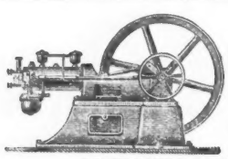
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ARCH—"McSorley's Inflation."
CHESTNUT—"Orpheus and Euryeice."
OPERA-HOUSE—"Red Letter Nights."
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